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   REPORTED BY: ANDREA F. DANCE, CSR NO. 12865
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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA	1 YASMIN PELED, Health Access California
2 DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE	BEN POWELL, Litigation Attorney, Consumer Watchdog
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4	 PUBLIC COMMENTS: TANYA STEVENSON MD CFO of Breathe California
5	4 TANYA STEVENSON, MD, CEO of Breathe California JULIAN CANETTI, President California Hispanic Chamber
6	5 BOB GORDON, American Cancer Society Cancer Action
7	Network
8	6 ANTHONY GALACE, Bridges to Health Director, Greenlining
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9 Transcript of proceedings, taken at California	19
Department of Insurance, Hearing Room, 22nd Floor, 43	20
Fremont Street, San Francisco, California 94105,	21
commencing at 10:24 a.m., Tuesday, June 19, 2018, before	22
Andrea F. Dance, CSR No. 12865.	23
4 5	24
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1 APPEARANCES:	SAN FRANCISCO, CA; TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 2018; 10:24 A.M.
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER DAVE JONES	COMMISSIONER JONES: Good morning, and welcom
DEPUTY INSURANCE COMMISSIONER JANICE ROCCO	4 to the California Department of Insurance. My name is
SENIOR COUNSEL BRUCE HINZE	5 Dave Jones, and I have the privilege of serving as
WITH CVS HEALTH: THOMAS MORTARTY Executive Vice President	6 California's Insurance Commissioner, where the
THOMAS MORIARTY, Executive Vice President, Chief Policy and External Affairs Officer	Department and I regulate the largest insurance market
and General Counsel CVS Health	
	in the united States, where insurers collect over \$500
CVS Health	in the office states, where insurers concer over \$500
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requires further elaboration.

I want to welcome all of you here today. We're also live streaming this as well, so that those that were not able to join us in our very crowded hearing room could participate, too.

With me is Janice Rocco, the Deputy

Commissioner for health reform and health policy at the

Department of Insurance, and Mr. Bruce Hinze, our Senior

Counsel on all health insurance matters.

So I want to begin by welcoming as well, the representatives from Aetna and CVS Health, as well as all of the members of the public from whom we're going to have a chance to hear in a moment.

This public hearing is being held pursuant to Insurance Code Section 12924, to examine the proposed acquisition of Aetna Incorporated -- which I'll refer to as "Aetna" -- by CVS Pharmacy Incorporated, a direct wholly owned subsidiary of CVS Health Corporation, which we'll be referring to as "CVS" throughout the proceeding, in a reverse subsidiary merger.

And the purpose of the hearing is to look at the effect of the merger on competition in the California health insurance market, and its effect on California consumers, their access to healthcare, access to health insurance, quality of healthcare, and As a holder of a California Insurance Certificate of Authority, Aetna is obliged to comply with the requirements of the Insurance Code and related California laws.

This hearing will develop facts relevant to an evaluation of the ongoing compliance with these legal obligations and the potential effect of the proposed merger on this compliance, its impact on consumers, and its impact on healthcare and health insurance markets in California.

As a holder of a California Insurance Certificate of Authority, Aetna must adhere to the licensing requirements of Insurance Code Section 717, which require, among other things, that the insurance commissioner must consider, first, the financial condition of the company in terms of its capitol and surplus, second, the claims handling practices of the company, third, and I quote, "the fairness of methods of doing business," and fourth, any hazards to policy holders.

In addition, the Insurance Code prohibits unfair methods of competition, that's contained in section 790.03, and includes specified acts resulting in unreasonable restraint of or monopoly in the business of insurance.

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processing of healthcare.

One of the things that I'm concerned about as California's insurance regulator is whether or not this merger will have any impacts on competition in California, whether it might impair competition in any way, shape, or form in California's health insurance market.

Again, this hearing is held pursuant to Insurance Code Section 12924, which provides authority for such hearings, quote, "on any subject touching insurance business."

Aetna Incorporation is a Connecticut corporation, and under the holding company "at," which is at Insurance Code Section 1215, etcetera. The Department of Insurance does not have direct approval authority over this acquisition because the transaction does not involve a California domestic or commercially domiciled California insurance company.

However, the transaction does involve an Aetna subsidiary, which is licensed here in California, Aetna Life Insurance Company, which provides coverage to more than 1 million Californians. So certainly this merger has impacts in California potentially, and is something that we ought to be taking a look at and look at closely.

So the hearing is being held pursuant to the
Departments of Escrutory Authority regarding these and
other statutes, and also so that the Department of
Insurance, and I as Commissioner, may provide findings
to other state and federal agencies regarding the
proposed transaction.

However, and I want to reiterate this

However, and I want to reiterate this, regrettably the Department of Insurance does not have direct approval authority over these mergers because California law provides that we only have authority when an acquired company is a domiciled subsidiary or domiciled company that's being acquired, or whether the threshold for a commercially domiciled insurer is met, and it's not met in this instance.

In 2016 I held hearings on three other mergers, the Health Net-Centene merger, the Aetna-Humana merger, and Anthem-Cigna mergers. However, only with the merger of Health Net with Centene did I, as of Commissioner, have direct approval authority, which in that case enabled the Department to require that Centene agreed to a number of strict undertakings as a condition of approval of the merger.

I do want to note that there's a bill pending in the State senate, Assembly Bill 595 authored by assembly Jim Wood, which would give the Department of

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1 1 Managed Healthcare, but not the Department of Insurance, However, that market conduct examination is 2 2 expanded approval authority over mergers like the one still ongoing, and while it is ongoing the information 3 3 today. related to it remains confidential at this time and will 4 4 Again, I want to reiterate to the legislature not be discussed as a part of this proceeding. So I 5 5 that that expansion ought to apply to both of thought it important to be very explicit about that 6 6 California's regulatory agencies. particular matter. 7 7 Now the three mergers of health insurers in With that, I would like to invite the 8 8 2016 involve what are called horizontal mergers; mergers representatives of Aetna and CVS please to come forward, 9 involving competitors in the same industry and markets. and I understand that we'll have a slight change in 10 10 The proposed Aetna-CVS merger, in contrast, is described order of presentation from that indicated in our agenda, 11 11 largely as a vertical merger, involving entities at and we're happy to accommodate that. 12 12 different levels of supply or service within the same It's my understanding that the representatives 13 13 of CVS would like to speak first, to be followed by the 14 14 Vertical mergers raise competition concerns, representatives of Aetna. So welcome. 1.5 1.5 however, because if a seller owns their supplier, there's also a very nice pot of tea that has 16 16 barriers may be erected to make it difficult for other been brewed by our special counsel Bruce Hinze, and I 17 17 sellers to use that supplier, especially if that can vouch for its quality and magical elixir effects, so 18 18 supplier has dominant market power. you're welcome to have some of that. And then I see you 19 19 The proposed Aetna-CVS merger raises potential also brought other beverages as well, so that's good. 20 20 concerns for California health insureds markets, Nonalcoholic, of course. 21 healthcare markets, and consumers. CVS has a dominant 21 So welcome. Please do introduce yourselves, 22 22 and then we'll hear first from CVS and then from Aetna. footprint, not only in the retail pharmacy market but 23 23 also in the pharmacy benefit manager services market, MR. MORIARTY: My name is Elizabeth Ferguson. 24 2.4 through its subsidiary CVS Caremark. I'm the deputy general counsel at CVS Health --25 25 As a PBM, CVS Caremark acts as an intermediary COMMISSIONER JONES: Make sure to push the Page 10 Page 12 1 1 in the drug distribution chain by negotiating prices little button on the front of the microphone. It should 2 2 with drug companies and receiving rebates from them be green to indicate it's on. 3 3 while also establishing networks and formularies for MR. MORIARTY: Hi. My name's Elizabeth 4 4 Ferguson. I'm the deputy general counsel of CVS Health. 5 5 Consolidating the retail and PBM services of Thank you. 6 COMMISSIONER JONES: Welcome. CVS with a major health insurer may have an adverse 7 7 effect on the ability of other health insurers to MS. MIRANDA: Good morning. I'm Kristin 8 8 compete in or enter the California health insurance Miranda. I'm the California market president and the 9 9 west territory head for Aetna. market. Such anticompetitive impacts could hurt 10 California consumers. So this hearing will investigate 10 COMMISSIONER JONES: Welcome. 11 11 those potential effects. MS. MIRANDA: Thank you. 12 12 Now before we begin discussion of those MR. WINGLE: My name is Paul Wingle, and I'm 13 13 effects and hear directly from the two companies vice president for Operations, Product and Technology 14 involved and all the other witnesses that have asked to 14 for Aetna. 15 15 testify, I would like to mention that in February the COMMISSIONER JONES: Welcome. 16 16 MR. MORIARTY: Commissioner, my name is Tom Department initiated investigation into Aetna Life 17 17 Insurance Company's processes for prior authorization, Moriarty. I'm executive vice president, chief policy 18 utilization management, and medical director review. 18 and external affairs officer, and general counsel for 19 19 Information gained through that initial CVS Health. 20 20 investigation indicated the need for a targeted market COMMISSIONER JONES: Excellent. Well thank 21 21 conduct examination of these areas, which commenced in you all for attending the hearing, and we look forward 22 22 March. to your testimony after which I'll have some questions, 23 23 Our final reports of examination of any unfair Ms. Rocco will have some questions, and then from there 24 24 or deceptive practices in insurance are public documents we'll proceed accordingly through the agenda. 25 25 pursuant to Insurance Code Section 12938(b). But whoever would like to start, could please

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1 1 do so. lower cost alternatives. 2 2 MR. MORIARTY: I'll start. Thank you, sir, We are offering more pricing transparency for 3 3 for your consideration of letting us go first. prescribers, pharmacists, and patients as part of our 4 4 But first I would like to thank you, commitment to helping consumers find the lowest cost 5 5 Commissioner Jones, and your staff for having me here prescription drugs. This includes the new CVS 6 6 today to discuss CVS Health's proposed combination with pharmacies, RX Savings Finder, which will enable the 7 7 Aetna. And I also want to thank you, sir, for your company's retail pharmacist, for the first time, to 8 8 quickly and seamlessly evaluate individual prescription leadership to this state. 9 9 Most of you know us as the local pharmacy in saving opportunities right at the pharmacy counter. 10 10 your community, but we really are more than that. We But we have gone even further, by giving 11 11 are a front door to a path to better health. We have physicians actual transparency that they can use with 12 12 long been at the forefront of putting our patients' their patients to help find lower cost drugs by 13 13 health first and improving the public health of our providing real time member specific information through 14 14 communities. their electronic health records system at the point of 15 1.5 Over the past few years we have taken bold 16 16 steps that define us as a company. We have removed Early results show that prescribers accessing 17 17 tobacco from our stores, we are promoting healthier food the real time benefits information through their EHR 18 18 options, and we have been waging a multi-front fight switch their patient's drug from a non covered to a 19 19 against the opioid epidemic. formulary covered drug 85 percent of the time with an 20 20 CVS Caremark, our PBM, was the first to average savings of \$80 per prescription. 21 21 Our proposed combination with Aetna is a implement a program to ensure that opioids are being 22 22 prescribed and used appropriately, consistent with natural extension of these community commitments and 23 23 centers for disease control and prevention guidelines. innovations. Our healthcare system in many ways is a 24 24 Our Pharmacist Teach Program brings local work in progress. It was built for a different time, 25 25 pharmacists to schools to talk to students about their for a different consumer with different needs. It is Page 14 Page 16 1 1 choices and the dangers of opioid abuse. fragmented, complex, and burdensome for consumers and 2 2 We have done more than 8000 presentations providers, and it is unsustainably expensive. It faces 3 3 nationally, touching almost 400,000 students including huge demographic and chronic care challenges, and too 4 4 over 1000 presentations here in California touching over often the tug of war between entities with conflicting 5 5 62,000 students, and our pharmacists are eager to help incentives means that the patient is not always being 6 for more. looked at holistically with the goal of preventing 7 7 CVS Health has donated more than 900 disease and improving their health. 8 8 medication disposal units to police stations in 43 Our vision is to create a new, open healthcare 9 states, over 159 metric tons -- that's over 350,000 9 model that will help consumers improve their health and 10 pounds -- of unwanted medications that could otherwise 10 simplify their healthcare experience. 11 11 have been diverted, misused or abused, have been I would like to highlight three ways this 12 12 collected and safely disposed of through this program in transaction will help facilitate this vision to benefit 13 13 the California consumers. just the last two years. 14 We have now expanded our program to bring 756 14 First, we will put consumers at the center of 15 15 disposal units into our retail pharmacies nationally as their care. Consumers are looking for more value, 16 16 well, bringing our total to date to 83 disposal units greater convenience, and help in making healthier 17 17 here in the state of California. choices in their everyday lives. This new model will 18 Nationwide the high cost of prescription drugs 18 provide consumers the information and resources they 19 19 is one of the nation's most pressing problems and a need to better manage their own health and access care 20 20 major source of financial worry for consumers here in in more convenient community settings at an affordable 21 21 California, and across the nation. price. The combined company will be able to better 22 22 To address the high cost of prescription understand patients' health goals, guide them through 23 23 drugs, CVS Health is giving expanded tools to patients, the healthcare system, and help them achieve their best 24 24 health. prescribers, and pharmacists so they can evaluate

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It will also mean expanded opportunities to

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prescription drug coverage in real time and identify

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bring appropriate healthcare services to consumers every day, where and when it is convenient for them and to complement the care provided by their physician and medical teams so they have the support they need to stay healthy between physician office visits.

Second, we will focus on prevention, primary care, and chronic conditions. The combination of our companies will giving physicians, and us, a more holistic view of a patient's health. On average patients see their pharmacists much more often then they see their doctor, and many patients see multiple physicians, but only see one pharmacist.

We hope to build on that point of continuity by having pharmacists engage patients early and often, to help prevent and manage illness much more effectively. Programs including one-on-one counseling between a patient and a pharmacist are two-to-three times more effective at improving medication adherence than other interventions and result in a cost savings of \$6 for every \$1 invested.

Pharmacists want to practice at the top of their license and help patients on their path to better health. By combining pharmacy and medical information, pharmacists will be better able to help coordinate population health, provide information from the doctor

counseling once a diabetic is diagnosed, and be able to more effectively deploy digital tools that make it more convenient for patients to manage their care.

For patients this will mean enhanced care in between physician visits. For example, through face-to-face counseling with their pharmacists who sees them more regularly. Expanded use of digital tools such as remote monitoring of key indicators such as blood glucose levels. When needed, patients would receive text messages to let them know when their glucose levels deviate from normal ranges. Follow-up care such as personalized counseling on how to manage medications safely and effectively. Information on where to pick up diabetes related supplies, and counseling on weight loss and programs designed to address diabetes through nutrition.

Today these types of interventions are often offered in an ad hoc or fragmented way that aren't convenient or seamless for consumers. As a combined entity, we will seek to better coordinate and support the care that consumers are seeking across all healthcare settings.

Put simply, to make real progress on behalf of consumers and the healthcare system, we have to break the current logjam. We know health can only improve if

Page 18 Page 20

to the patient at the pharmacy counter, and give patients tools to more effectively manage their health, which will patients on track with their physician care plans in between physician office visits.

Because of Aetna's broad healthcare provider networks, the combination with Aetna will provide the framework for us to build better communication technology between doctor, pharmacy, and patient, which we will then make available more broadly through other health plan providers nationally.

And third, we will find ways to address the rising cost of healthcare. Aging populations and the rise of chronic conditions such as diabetes and heart disease are two of the biggest trends threatening to bankrupt our current system.

Diabetes is one key area where we have an opportunity to reshape the delivery of care. An estimated 10.7 million California residents, or 38 percent of the population, have prediabetes. As a combined company, we will be able to achieve the highest potential in proactively helping our patients avoid the complication of diabetes.

For example, with our combined assets we will be able to deliver preventative counseling for prediabetics, provide more frequent interactions and

consumers are connected to support from their providers and pharmacists who live in their communities and understand their personal experiences. That is also why current Aetna members will continue to have access to a broad range of pharmacy options, both chains and independents.

Healthcare, like politics, is very local. In the state of California we have over 1100 pharmacies, 27,000 employees, and last year filled over 103 million prescriptions, and handled over 96 million claims. Our 3,674 pharmacists work with Californians every day to help them on their path to better health.

At 57 doctor owned MinuteClinics in California, the nurse practitioners diagnose and treat a variety of lower acuity health conditions, perform health screenings, monitor chronic conditions, provide wellness services, and deliver vaccinations.

MinuteClinic is proud to be the first retail clinic provider to earn accreditation from the Joint Commission. MinuteClinics play an important role in filling gaps in care. About half of the patients who come in to a MinuteClinic, do not currently have a primary care provider. Our first step is to provide the patient with a list of physicians in their area who are accepting referrals. In the past year alone we have

Page 21

made three-and-a-half million physician referrals for the MinuteClinic patients who did not have a primary care physician when they visited.

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About half also come to MinuteClinic on evenings and weekends when primary care is less accessible. As a recent Consumers Report article on the use of urgent care and walk-in clinics states, quote, "When used properly, these newer options can make it easier for to get the care you need, when you need it, and save you time and money, too." End quote.

A patient with the flu who does not have a physician can get convenient, inexpensive care at a retail clinic even on the weekend before their condition worsens. This can prevent a costly emergency room visit or costly hospitalization, improving health and saving resources for both consumers and the entire healthcare system.

One peer reviewed study of CVS Health's own employees show that those who use MinuteClinic had 8 percent lower overall healthcare costs compared to matched nonusers.

Before I answer the six specific questions the Commissioner has asked us to address during this hearing, I would note that later today you are going to hear testimony from Consumer Watchdog. As you are

competition in California will remain robust to the benefit of patients and payers.

There is a track record of successful PBM and health insurer combinations today. That track records collides United Healthcare and Optum RX, which is a leading health insurer and fast growing top three PBM.

Humana, which is a leading health insurer and top five PBM.

Prime Therapeutics, which is a top five PBM owned by over a dozen Blue Cross Blue Shield plans.

And Anthem, the second largest health insurer in this country, which recently announced its plans to launch a new PBM business called IngenioRX.

This is a complementary transaction with minimal overlap in Medicare Part D. Our businesses and areas of expertise differ. Our acquisition of Aetna does not further concentrate the healthcare sector. Instead, it reconfigures it to bring together disparate parts of the healthcare system that today lead to inefficient, ineffective, and more costly care.

The healthcare sector will not be losing a pharmacy, it will not be losing a health plan, and it will not be losing a PBM. No player leaves the field.

With respect to CVS and Aetna, since 2011 we have been a party to a seven year agreement under which

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aware, we are in active litigation with this group, and this is not the appropriate forum to discuss that litigation.

However, I need to point out that Caremark offers a range of network options to its clients, including networks that allow patients to access HIV drugs at local independent pharmacies.

Our highest priority is assuring patient access to clinically appropriate drugs while managing overall healthcare costs for our clients, and we offer our clients multiple clinical tools and pharmacy network options targeted at achieving both of these goals. This includes an option for clients to allow their members with HIV to fill their HIV-related medications at in-network local independent pharmacies and other national chain retail pharmacies.

Turning to the six specific questions. The first question asked is, quote, "What will be the effect of the proposed merger on competition in the California health coverage market?" End quote.

Competition within each of these segments in which we operate, which are PBMs, pharmacies, and insurers, is fierce and will remain so. The healthcare sector will continue to attract significant investment from companies entering and expanding. We believe

CVS provides PBM services to Aetna.

The second question asked is, quote, "What will be the effect of the proposed merger on consumer premiums and out-of-pocket healthcare costs."

Integrative pharmacy and medical information will allow us to engage with the patient early and more often and provide preventive care that can help avoid the need for more serious and costly interventions.

The combination of our pharmacy services with Aetna's expertise and medical benefits will significantly improve our ability to help patients manage their chronic illnesses. Failures of care coordination cost the healthcare system 35 billion dollars per year.

Similarly, there are some 60 billion in savings in hyperlipidemia if patients were 95 percent adherent to their medications. There are over 20 billion in avoidable healthcare costs in severe asthma.

If we can even address a small portion of failure of care in these populations, we will be able to reduce healthcare costs for payers and consumers significantly. Further, the combination will also allow us to explore new benefits designs with zero copays or reduced cost sharing. Cost savings from this transaction will allow us to be even more competitive

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with our peers, ultimately passing on additional savings to consumers, including employers.

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We will pass along cost savings to our consumers in two ways. First, as our costs go down, consumers will see the benefits in terms of premiums that will be lower than they would be otherwise.

Second, we intend to invest these savings into improving the quality of services we offer to consumers, thus these cost savings will improve our consumers experiences in ways beyond merely the cost of their premiums.

The third question asked is, quote, "What will be the effect of the proposed merger on provider and facility network, contracting, and on consumer choice of and access to providers?" End quote.

Importantly, Aetna plan members will continue to be able to see their primary care physicians and fill prescriptions at non CVS pharmacies as they do today.

Our customers expect Aetna to provide access to a diverse network of healthcare professionals and pharmacies. Closing or severely restricting our network would be bad for our business. We will ensure that our incentives are aligned to provide the highest quality plans, highest access, and greatest cost savings for our beneficiaries. We do not plan to change to this.

and will continue to play in the future.

Additionally, MinuteClinic currently has affiliations with 70 health systems nationally, a further indication of our commitment to the importance of supporting the care management system prescribed by the treating information.

The fifth question is, quote, "What efficiencies, if any, are expected from the proposed merger and what are their implications for the cost and quality of care delivered to consumers?" End quote.

CVS Health projects that it will achieve approximately \$750 million in annual recurring savings shortly after closing this transaction. These near-term benefits will include substantial savings in the form of medical cost reductions from improved care management.

Over the longer term, or within three-to-five years, the transaction is expected to result in further reduction in medical costs. One of the most significant opportunities for obtaining those savings is through the improved coordinated chronic care management that CVS Health will be better able to integrate as a result of the proposed transaction.

Patients with at least one chronic condition, such as diabetes, heart disease, or cancer, account for more than 80 percent of all hospital admissions and more

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The fourth question asked is, quote, "What will be the effect of the proposed merger on network design, including on the ability of consumers to continue to receive care from their current providers on an in-network basis?" End quote.

At present we have no intention to make changes in the plans provider network after the closing date other than changes in the normal course of business. Consumers are protected as any changes that are contemplated in the future must comply with California regulations and requirements.

Post transaction, we will strengthen relationships with providers. We want to fortify the provider-patient relationship while making outcomes better and more affordable.

Aetna requires our Medicare members, and encourages all members, to have a primary care physician. We will continue to do that. About half of the patients who come to MinuteClinic, as I mentioned, do not currently have a primary care provider.

MinuteClinic providers counsel patients about the importance of having a primary care provider and provides patients with a list of physicians in their area. Connecting physicians and patients is an important role MinuteClinic and CVS Health play today than 90 percent of all prescriptions filled.

The combined company will be able to better manage medical costs for chronic patients by providing them, first, better coordination of care across providers, including physicians, and, two, post discharge support to increase medication adherence and reduce hospital readmissions. Three, increase patient engagement at the pharmacy, at a walk-in clinic, or in their home, to supplement physician office visits. And, four, greater access to care through convenient, lower cost sites of care.

The expected improvement in health outcomes and reduction in spending will benefit members and the healthcare system overall.

The shorter terms savings will also include lower costs resulting from the combining of the companies operations in the PBM and Medicare areas and the streamlining of redundant corporate functions. There will be no changes, however, to Aetna's licensed insurance company operations at closing.

The sixth and last question asked is, quote,
"What will be the competitive effects of a vertical
merger in the health insurance retail pharmacy and
pharmacy benefit manager PBM markets, including barriers
to entry by competitors, elimination of Aetna as a

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potential PBM competitor, and effects on network and PBM service contracting by competitors, on competitor PBM data utilization, and on pharmaceutical costs borne by insurance consumers.

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This is a complementary transaction, sir. Our businesses and areas of expertise differ. Our acquisition of Aetna does not further concentrate the healthcare sector. Instead, it reconfigures it to bring together disparate parts of the healthcare system that today lead to ineffective and more costly care.

The healthcare sector will not be losing a pharmacy, health plan, or PBM, as I noted earlier.

CVS Health services will continue to be fully available to other health plans here in California, and nationally. This includes PBM services and pharmacy services. In fact 88-to-89 percent of CVS Health revenue come from the services we provide to health plans other than Aetna across this country.

These continued revenues are critical for us to maintain and a fundamental guiding principal for our business going forward. We will continue to provide services to other health plans, employers and unions, and we will work with pharmacies across the country, independents and chain, to build networks across California and across the country. This has been CVS

businesses.

In addition, health plans, including Aetna, impose similar restrictions on Caremark as a condition of doing business. Beyond our firewalls and (inaudible) limitations, we also have a commercial imperative to protect our consumers and suppliers' confidential information. Failing to do so would risk loss of an enormous amount of business for us.

With respect to the effects of pharmaceutical costs borne by insurance consumers, let me start by saying first that drug prices are set by the pharmaceutical manufacturers. We believe combining drug and medical benefits in the same place will allow payers to determine whether expensive new drugs are actually making people better and saving money by keeping them out of the hospital.

This information will help reduce the use of expensive drugs that are not resulting in better outcomes, and contributing to lower overall healthcare costs.

At CVS Health, we work every day to lower the price consumers pay for their medicines. For example, we offer point of sale rebates to our clients, and currently have 10 million lives that are enrolled in these plans, which gives consumers the direct benefit of

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Health's commitment in the past, and it will continue going forward.

For example, even those CVS Caremark health plan clients offer Part D services that compete with Silver Script, CVS Caremark has provided the highest level of PBM services to those health plans. In fact, we know from our experience with Silver Script, our standalone Part D prescription drug plan, that we can take innovations learned there, and offer them to our other clients.

That is why, for example, 83 percent of CVS Caremark's Medicare Part D clients have star ratings of four and five, and have seen significant improvements in these ratings.

That is the exact model we envision for the combined company, and we will be offering our innovations on an open platform.

With respect to the effects on competitor PBM data utilization, CVS Health currently operates with a number of firewalls in place to ensure the proper use of its customers' information. For example, Caremark has long provided PBM services to Medicare Part D Plan sponsors that compete with Silver Script, as I noted, and we have sufficient and affective firewalls without incident or complaint in the operation of those

the negotiated drug price.

We also offer our clients plans, as we do to our CVS Health employees, where maintenance medications, including insulin and generic drugs, are provided at no copay. Importantly, as I noted earlier, we are bringing actual transparency to the physician's office and to the pharmacy counter to help consumers choose lower cost medications.

That completes our answers to the six questions and we look forward to answering questions during the Q and A.

But before I turn and close, we are pleased that our proposed transaction is also supported by a wide range of California providers including the National Hispanic Medical Association, Memorial Care, Cedar Sinai, and Venice Family Clinic, and community leaders such as the mayor of Fresno and the California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce.

These organizations and many others have provided testimony on our behalf at a prior hearing, and several of them will be here sharing their views with the Department. We are grateful for their support.

In closing, we are confidential that our acquisition of Aetna will enhance competition in the healthcare marketplace by creating significant consumer

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benefits and spurring innovation in an industry that disparately needs it. By integrating medical and pharmacy information and enhancing local services, the merger will deliver significant value to California consumers.

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Competition in the PBM industry is robust, and will continue to be so after this merger. The merger does not eliminate a competitor. Competition in the pharmacy industry also continues to thrive. This is especially true for independent pharmacies. Recognizing the important role that these independent pharmacies play in providing affordable pharmacy access to patients here in California, independents comprise some 41 percent of our networks.

Finally, competition in the Part D business will continue to be healthy as well, with several Fortune 500 competitors, including Anthem, Cigna, Express Scripts, Humana, Rite Aid, United Health, and Wealthcare.

In the face of this competition, the transaction will enable our companies to combine our complementary expertise and lower our costs in order to offer even more competitive Part D plans and Medicare Advantage plans to seniors.

We believe that integration in healthcare

for having us here this morning to talk about a proposed transaction that Aetna is incredibly excited about.

We see this as really the next and most important step in Aetna's journey to put consumers at the center of their own healthcare. On a somewhat personal note, as someone who has spent her entire career trying very hard to make improvements in a healthcare system that is largely broken, much of that work done right here in California, I see the proposed coming together of CVS and Aetna as one of the most promising developments in healthcare in a while.

Aetna's a national company as you know, but our roots here in California go deep. We have been here for over a century, and as just one example, in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, Aetna was there, we paid out about 3 million in claims. Since that time we've evolved from a life and accident coverage into a healthcare company with a focus on medical coverage.

Today in California we serve approximately 1.4 million medical members through various product and funding arrangements. Or workforce here in California is about 2600 associates, 1400 of whom work across nine offices in the state, the other 1200 work from home. We span the geography here in California with offices in San Francisco, Sacramento, Walnut Creek. In southern

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communities is one key aspect of solving rising healthcare costs and reducing the complexity consumers face in the current system. Adding a full range of pharmacy, pharmacy benefit management, and MinuteClinic services to an integrated health plan, goes beyond the existing business models and will further transform delivery of care.

This transaction is about bringing two complementary businesses to create an innovative, new healthcare platform that is easy to use, less expensive for consumers, and that partners with local healthcare providers to deliver superior coordinated care. It's about fulfilling an evolution of our vision and our commitment to better health and healthcare.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you this morning, and you will hear next from Kristen Miranda, who will share Aetna's perspective on the benefits of the proposed transaction.

Thank you again.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you, Mr. Moriarty. MS. MIRANDA: Great. Thank you, and good morning.

Just to reiterate, my name is Kristen Miranda, I'm the California market president for Aetna. And I'd like to echo Tom's appreciation to you, Commissioner, California we go from San Diego go up to Orange County to Los Angeles and Woodland Hills.

In the central valley, I'm especially proud to call out that we have a facility there that has about 1100 employees in the city of Fresno, which makes us one of the largest private employers in that community. Fresno, as you probably know, is a city with an unemployment rate of approximately 7.6 percent, almost double the national average. It means something to us at Aetna that we are embedded in that community and able to give something back in terms of jobs and opportunity.

I'm going to touch briefly on Aetna's products both nationally and here in California. We currently serve approximately 38 million people nationally, with information and resources that help them make better informed decisions about their healthcare. We offer a broad range of traditional, voluntary, and consumer directed health insurance products including medical. pharmacy, dental, behavioral health, Medicaid, and workers' comp options.

Here in California, Aetna serves multiple employer segments ranging from large multisite national customers to 100-and-below small group employers. We're fortunate to serve beneficiaries in the Medicare Advantage market, and most recently, effective the

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beginning of this year, Aetna entered both San Diego and Sacramento counties for MediCal. We are thrilled to be able to serve that vitally important market.

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As of March of this year, approximately 20 percent of Aetna's 1.4 million enrollees here in California are in PPO fully insured commercial products, which are, of course, regulated by the Department of Insurance. About 18 percent are in HMO products that are, of course, regulated by the DMHC, and the remaining 62 percent are in self-funded PPO products regulated by the federal government.

As Tom indicated, the status quo in healthcare is not working. We have an incredibly fragmented, siloed system that is much too expensive and much too complicated to navigate through. This is true not just across the country, but here in California as well.

Today's healthcare system is largely designed to fix people when they are broken, not keep them healthy and active throughout their lives. It's focused on delivering new clinical capabilities, but research clearly now shows that a full 60 percent of the factors leading to premature death have nothing to do with the care that a patient receives in a physician's office, in a hospital, or even related to their genetics.

The 60 percent of factors that we can no

Our goal is to create a consumer centric

model. One that is embedded in the local community,

those that we jointly serve, and one that enables us to

learn more about the health needs and ambitions of the

individuals that we serve.

This is not something that Aetna can do on its

This is not something that Aetna can do on its own, but this transaction gives us the opportunity to become a new front door to the healthcare system, meeting patients where they are and engaging them. This is why, from Aetna's perspective, the combination of our two companies is so compelling.

I want to spend a minute talking about the incredibly important physician-patient relationship. As a healthcare company, Aetna understands and deeply respects the important primacy of that relationship. Our new company certainly won't seek in any way to diminish that, in fact quite the opposite. We actually believe that the physician-patient connection will be strengthened as our enrollees will have additional resources to support their healthcare needs in their local communities.

As Tom noted, there are no proposed changes in our provider contracts at this time, other than those that would come up as just the normal course of business. We would certainly discuss any proposed

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longer ignore are the social and environmental factors that are critical to overall wellbeing. The unfortunate realty today is that your zip code has a direct and often profound impact on your wellbeing and you health status.

The US News and World Report recently, in partnership with Aetna's foundation, conducted a study ranking the 500 healthiest communities in America. Many communities here in California made the list, Marin County, Placer, Santa Clara, just to name a couple.

Unfortunately, these communities stand in sharp contrast to other California counties that are struggling with variable issues related to the social determents of health. So for us, the coming together of CVS and Aetna represents a meaningful opportunity for this combined company to make a significant difference in this landscape, to improve the healthcare delivery system at the most local level.

Together CVS and Aetna will work to create an improved healthcare experience for consumers, with expanded access that meets consumers where and when they need to be met. We plan to combine CVS' broad retail footprint with Aetna's analytical capabilities, predictive modeling tools, our extensive network of physicians, hospitals, and other medical professionals.

future changes, as appropriate, with state regulators.

Our provider partners are, in fact, central to the work that we do at Aetna and to the value that we bring our customers. This transactions will not affect Aetna's networks or our network designs. We believe at Aetna that strong collaborative relationships with hospitals and physicians coupled with member engagement capabilities are our keys to driving value to consumers in California.

Our national goal is to have 75 percent of our provider reimbursements in value-based models by 2020, and I'm proud that Aetna has played a significant leadership role across the country and here in California, in not only supporting but in driving that important transformation.

In California our ACO partnerships range from Memorial Care, who serves customers of ours in Los Angeles and Orange counties, to Providence Health, to Prime Care in the Inland Empire, to Sharp Health in San Diego.

As you're aware, in northern California we recently launched a joint venture with Sutter Health to serve our PPO members. By bringing together the clinical and medical management capabilities of these sophisticated provider organizations, and coupling those

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with what Aetna brings to the table in terms of robust claims data, predictive modeling tools, and member engagement capabilities, we are actively improving, we believe, the health of California.

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We also remain focused on quality. As just one example, Aetna contracts today in California with 81 highly regarded centers of excellence. These are publically recognized provider organizations that deliver highly complex and specialized services to Aetna customers and of course will continue to do so.

As important as quality and access are, cost, and specifically the effect of this transaction on consumer costs, is of critical importance. I'd like to be very clear on this: As Tom noted, costs associated with this merger will not be passed on to Aetna's customers. They will not result in increased premiums, increased co-pays, or increased deductibles.

Just as important to Aetna, is our commitment to diversity and corporate social responsibility. Those are core business values of ours and an important element of our culture. As just one example of this commitment, Aetna has been for 10 years in a row ranked by Diversity Inc. as one of the top 50 companies in the country.

We've taken specific actions to ensure that

come from retail pharmacy and pharmacy benefits management. Aetna is focused on health insurance and does not have a retail footprint in any of the communities that we severe.

Thus the Aetna and CVS transaction brings together two innovative businesses in a sector that is very much in need of change. The new company will offer a local experience that is simpler to use and built around consumers.

And with that I would just like to say, again, thank you very much for having us with you today. We look forward to questions.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you very much, and I appreciate your testimony as well as Mr. Moriarty's testimony.

I want to go back to something Mr. Moriarty said, which was that, I believe, CVS and Aetna have quantified the potential savings of the merger at an annual figure. I think the figure was, if I had it correct, \$750 million a year?

MR. MORIARTY: That's correct sir, yes.
COMMISSIONER JONES: And did I understand your testimony to be also that that is what CVS and Aetna anticipate, by way of savings, annually for a five-year period?

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diversity is integrated in to all aspects of how we do business, including diversifying our supplier base to strengthen our ability to do business with suppliers who represent the cultures and the geographies that we serve.

Aetna has had a long commitment to our LGBT employees and to the LGBT community at large, from being one of the first companies implementing policies for domestic partners to being the first major health benefits company to often transgender inclusive benefits to our own employees.

Lastly, Aetna has made a significant commitment to improving the health and wellbeing of Californians through our foundation, through corporate giving, and through employee volunteerism. Since 2010, Aetna has contributed over 7.4 million in California to make improvements in health through community grants and partnerships. In addition, in just the last two years, Aetna employees here in California have volunteered over 60,000 hours to causes that are important to them and to us.

I'd like to end by noting that Commissioner, as you mentioned in the beginning, this is a vertical transaction with no significant overlap in the two existing businesses. The vast majority of CVS' revenues

MR. MORIARTY: We view the 750 that I

specified as recurring, so that's both through reduced

medical costs and enhanced operational efficiencies as

part of the transaction.

COMMISSIONER IONES: What's the duration of

COMMISSIONER JONES: What's the duration of time that you anticipate that annual savings to accrue to the merged entity?

MR. MORIARTY: We stated publically, sir, that we anticipate that those synergies will be achieved over the first two years after closing.

COMMISSIONER JONES: And how long will they continue?

MR. MORIARTY: They, again, will be recurring, so they will be part of the business as we move forward. And our goal is to continue to look to improve, and as we talked about, look at where some of the key costs are in medical costs, some of the key conditions, diabetes, asthma etcetera, and look for greater ways to manage those and lead to even more cost savings.

COMMISSIONER JONES: So there's no endpoint in your respective company's analysis with regard to the \$750 million in annual savings?

MR. MORIARTY: Well, it is -- once achieved, it becomes recurring in the sense that it's been achieved and it's represented as you go forward.

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1	It's not a new 750 each year, if that's, I	opening remarks, roughly in a three-to-five year
2	think, what you may be asking.	timeframe.
3	COMMISSIONER JONES: Well, I guess I'm trying	COMMISSIONER JONES: And then has there been
4	to understand. So the notion is within the first two	any quantification with regard to this additional
5	years you'll have \$750 million in savings, and then each	increment of savings that the companies or the merged
6 7	year thereafter those savings will continue to accrue.	Criticy directifutes.
	It's not an additional 750 on top of every 750 every	That forthard we being evo
8	year, but rather that \$750 million in annual savings	8 Health do not have any quantification for that. 9 Aetna has identified. I believe in their S4, a
9	will be the savings that the merged companies anticipate	Actia has lacitatica, i believe in their 51, a
10	they will be benefiting from on an ongoing basis from	rigare triat trief rear is potertially deflictable, just us
11 12	year two forward?	a way or demonstrating the value that the transaction
13	MR. MORIARTY: That's correct.	- Carr Dinigi
14	COMMISSIONER JONES: Then I think you also	oo ii iissionen sonesi sone iii ta netaa,
15	testified, as you did just a moment ago in response to	aren, and see if you can share with the the figure that
16	my question, that there are some other potentials for	reduced in give decide do a result of these
17	savings beyond that associated with integrated care	additional savings in the out years
18	management, I think you said, better coordination of	That Wildeli We can up supply that figure to
19	care, decreased hospital admissions, increased patient engagement, increased access to care. There were a	you, Commissioner, after the hearing. COMMISSIONER JONES: Is it known to you now?
20	variety of things you listed.	20 MR. WINGLE: Not off the top of my head. I
21	So do I understand your testimony to be that	21 need to refer to the file.
22	on top of the \$750 million a year in savings, the merged	22 COMMISSIONER JONES: That would be great if
23	entities anticipate additional savings?	23 you could.
24	MR. MORIARTY: That's correct, sir. As we	24 Is there anything else that Aetna could share
25	bring these organizations together and, again, we look	with us to elaborate on that particular additional
	bring these organizations together and, again, we look	With as to claborate on that particular additional
	Page 46	Page 48
1	at where the higher cost areas are in terms of some of	1 dollar figure of savings? Is there any analysis or
1 2	at where the higher cost areas are in terms of some of	dollar figure of savings? Is there any analysis or
2	the key chronic and complex conditions, we think that by	indication with regard to how long that might accrue?
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1		
_	will flow directly to beneficiaries. Obviously, as we	allocation of \$750 million to either reduce premium or
2	can reduce medical costs and reduction in medical	to decrease the increase in premium over time?
3	costs and condition-specific cost is a key component	³ MR. MORIARTY: I don't as I sit here today,
4	of that 750 that should enure to the benefit of the	4 Commissioner, but if we have done that, we will provide
5	consumers here in California as well as nationally, as I	5 it.
6	stated earlier.	6 COMMISSIONER JONES: I appreciate that.
7	COMMISSIONER JONES: Do you want to add	7 Let me go now to some of the specifics that
8	anything?	8 you testified about with regard to the merger.
9	MS. MIRANDA: Yeah, I think that really	9 Both companies have testified that there will
10	captures it. I think the intent certainly is that the	be no competitive impacts on any of the various markets
11	efficiencies that will be driving will go to, you know,	in which you variously operate, whether it's retail
12	invest in programs that improve health.	pharmacy, PBM, insurance, Part D Medicare drug plans.
13	COMMISSIONER JONES: So back to Mr. Moriarty,	So is that correct, it's your, CVS' view that
14	nothing specific, but a general statement of where the	there will be no negative competitive effects in any of
15	savings go.	15 those markets?
16	Let me ask specifically, will the entirety of	16 MR. MORIARTY: That's correct.
17	the \$750 million be allocated to reductions in premium	17 COMMISSIONER JONES: Is that Aetna's view as
18	or decreases in the rate of increase of premium for the	18 well?
19	merged entity?	19 MS. MIRANDA: It is.
20	MR. MORIARTY: I can't say, Commissioner, what	20 COMMISSIONER JONES: So one of the things you
21	percentage will. There certainly will be some. There	have also testified to, if I understand correctly, is
22	obviously are investments that need to be made in	that CVS, in particular CareMark, its PBM entity, will
23	systems and other programs to drive these longer term,	continue to contract with a variety of different
24	and so you'll see a component of that reinvested in to	entities including those that might be competitors of
25	the business as well to improve the services and develop	25 Aetna.
	the business us well to improve the services and develop	, residi
	Page 50	Page 52
1		1
1	better programs as we go forward.	1 Is that correct? 2 MR_MORIARTY: As we do today sir_ves
2	COMMISSIONER JONES: Aetna, can you give me a	MR. MORIARTY: As we do today sir, yes.
	in the state of th	COMMISSIONED TONES. Oleve And area are delicated
	specific answer to the question of whether or what	3 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. And you are doing
4	amount of the \$750 million will result in a reduction in	that today, but you're not, you're not merged today. So
4 5	amount of the \$750 million will result in a reduction in premium?	that today, but you're not, you're not merged today. So I'm wondering how it is that the merger won't result in
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1	Absolutely not, no.	COMMISSIONER JONES: Existing contracts. But
2	COMMISSIONER JONES: Do you want to add	those contracts aren't infinite in duration. They come
3	something, Counsel?	³ to an end at some point, right?
4	MS. FERGUSON: I did want to add something.	4 MR. MORIARTY: Some of them are very long in
5	What I wanted to add is today we do provide services to	5 term.
6	competitors, Silver Script, which is our Part D plan, is	6 COMMISSIONER JONES: They seem like they're
7	serviced by CareMark. CareMark also services other Part	⁷ infinite to you.
8	D plans. So today we are actually are providing	8 MR. MORIARTY: I want the record to be clear,
9	services to direct competitors.	⁹ I did not say that.
10	COMMISSIONER JONES: So I heard that point in	10 COMMISSIONER JONES: I know. I know.
11	the testimony, and I heard the point that you have just	MS. FERGUSON: He thought it, but he didn't
12	reiterated, that there won't be any differences in	¹² say.
13	CareMark's business practices with non Aetna insurers as	13 COMMISSIONER JONES: You haven't tried the
14	a result of the merger.	14 tea, either, but I'm trying. I'm trying.
15	I just want to explore that a little bit. I	I understand. But just to be clear for the
16	understand the point you made in the testimony, which	purpose of the record, the contracts have a finite
17	was that CareMark will continue to have and seek	period of time in which they are in operation, correct?
18	contracts with competitors of Aetna.	18 MS. FERGUSON: Yes, they do.
19	What I'm wondering is whether there will be	19 COMMISSIONER JONES: And then after that, that
20	any pricing difference associated with the PBM services	contract might being extended or it might not be
21	that CareMark provides to Aetna versus to other	extended. It might be renegotiated at different price
22	entities.	term potentially, yes?
23	MR. MORIARTY: Right. And what I can say,	MR. MORIARTY: Yes. But, again, as you look
24	Commissioner, is that the PBM marketplace is highly	at the marketplace, those pricing trends have been very
25	competitive. If you look at the bids and the bid	negative in terms of lowering costs in the sense of
	D	D 56
	Page 3/I	Page 36
	Page 54	Page 56
1		
1 2	structures and how they are done and how competitive	1 driving further efficiencies into the system.
2	structures and how they are done and how competitive those are, there will not be an ability to have a price	driving further efficiencies into the system. COMMISSIONER JONES: The concern that I have,
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1	We obviously have our ongoing contractual	1	our ability to control costs for our clients increasing.
2	commitments that we've talked about here in terms of	2	COMMISSIONER JONES: On an annualized basis,
3	providing the best price to the clients.	3	what is the value of that rebate that is retained by CVS
4	I would also point out just simply the	4	CareMark?
5	economic reality of our business and the need for	5	MR. MORIARTY: I don't have that figure as I
6	CareMark to remain competitive to win and continue to	6	sit here today, sir.
7	grow as a very key factor in driving efficiency further	7	COMMISSIONER JONES: Do you have you it,
8	into the system.	8	Counsel?
9	COMMISSIONER JONES: So can you elaborate a	9	MS. FERGUSON: I don't.
10	little bit on CVS CareMark's business model? How does	10	COMMISSIONER JONES: Could you provide it to
11	it make its money?	11	us?
12	MR. MORIARTY: At a very high level, the	12	MR. MORIARTY: I could review it and give you
13	pharmacy benefit management model aggregates lives,	13	the information that we can give you, yes, sir.
14	aggregates shares, and drives discounting through	14	COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. Thank you.
15	negotiating to get to the deepest discounts across the	15	Does CVS CareMark or CVS more broadly have any
16	board to lower costs.	16	involvement with Anthem's new is IngenioRX PBM?
17	And if you look at we publish a drug trend	17	MR. MORIARTY: Yes, sir. There was a
18	report each year for CareMark, that looks at the price	18	competitive bid process to be the initial service
19 20	discounting and our ability to drive lowest costs for	19 20	provider to Anthem, and we were successful in that
	our clients. And while you'll see list pricing going up	21	competitive process to win that. So we by and large
21	historically at double-digit levels, over the last	22	will provide administrative services as Anthem launches
22	several years we have seen low CIGLE (phonetic,) and in		their new PBM model.
23	fact this year, almost less than 1 percent increase in	23	Importantly though, as Anthem has announced,
24	the annual cost for our clients, and roughly a little		they retain all the significant levels of controls
25	more than a third actually had what's called negative	25	associated with some of the key elements of the pharmacy
	Page 58		Page 60
1	drug trends, where the cost from 2016 to 2017 was less.	1	benefit management services that are part of that in
2	So those efficiencies, I think, are	2	conjunction with what we can offer.
3	demonstrated by the data.	3	COMMISSIONER JONES: What happens to that
4	COMMISSIONER JONES: So CVS CareMark	4	relationship with Anthem and IngenioRX PBM post merger
5	negotiates with the drug manufacturers for a price, and	5	with Aetna?
6	uses its bargaining position as an aggregator of	6	MR. MORIARTY: That will continue.
7	purchase, if you will, with all of the entities with	7	COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.
8	whom you have contracts behind you.	8	Question for Aetna. So Aetna is obviously
9	Does CVS CareMark pass through any rebates	9	concerned, as you testified, about the rising cost of
10	that it obtains one for one, any rebates it obtains from	10	drugs, and Aetna has an economic interest in trying to
11	the drug manufacturer, do you pass 100 percent of that	11	obtain lower drug costs. We have heard from CVS that a
12	through to the payer or the consumer?	12	portion of their business model is retaining a portion
13	MR. MORIARTY: Let me answer, first, by	13	of the discount, if you will.
14	starting with what a rebate is.	14	So if Aetna is successful in driving drug
15	A rebate is essentially a price discount	15	costs down, that has an economic consequence for
16	that's negotiated in terms of what the list price is	16	CareMark potentially. How exactly is that going to
17	versus what the net price will be associated with that.	17	work? I mean isn't Aetna, in fact, no longer going to
18	We pass more than 95 percent of rebates back.	18	be as incentivized to reduce drug costs because the
19	We actually have a number of clients where we pass	19	parent company's business model relies in part on
20	100 percent back and they pay us an administrative fee.	20	retention of a portion of discounts that it's obtaining?
21	There are clients who actually do not want to do it that	21	So to the extent that the overall price goes
22	way, so we retain a certain portion of rebates in lieu	22	down, less money to CareMark, not good for CareMark, may
23	of an administrative fee to pay for our services.	23	be good for Aetna.
24	And so what you have seen over the years is	24	So how exactly is that going to work?
25	the rebating value, the discounting value increasing,	25	MR. WINGLE: Well, what it does is it
			,
	Page 59		Page 61

1 1 completely aligns or interests together around the best while the CVS pharmacies, the MinuteClinics are in 2 2 solution for the customer. So right now if it's an network? 3 3 over-the-fence transaction, one side's cost is another MS. MIRANDA: Yeah, no plans like that all, 4 4 side's revenue, we don't get that whole patient view. Commissioner. 5 5 If we can, together, figure out the best care COMMISSIONER JONES: So there won't be any 6 6 plan, the medical side and the pharmacy side, we hope steering of Aetna patients towards the one-minute 7 7 those efficiencies for the benefit of the entire clinics? 8 8 MS. MIRANDA: Well, again, we have combined company, and more importantly to our members by 9 9 significant -- now we're talking about the reducing some of their episodes of care and keeping them 10 10 adherent and compliant. MinuteClinics -- we have a significant number of other 11 11 kinds of retail settings and urgent care clinics and As you know, drug costs are a significant 12 12 things like that. So we have no plans to change the concern in the healthcare system. They currently 13 13 composition of that network, and no plans today to represent about 20 percent of our healthcare spend, and 14 14 change benefit designs to result in steerage into CVS. you know, specialty drugs, which are only 1.3 percent of 15 15 COMMISSIONER JONES: Is there anything that our scripts, represent 40 percent of our pharmacy costs. 16 16 would prohibit you from doing that though? So we are interested in addressing the 17 MS. MIRANDA: Well, I think one thing --17 challenge of drug costs, and believe that when we marry 18 COMMISSIONER JONES: Other than network 18 the medical and the pharmacy view together, we'll get 19 adequacy, which we'll stipulate is always an issue. 19 that stronger alignment that we need to address the 20 20 It's out there, both regulators -- but assuming you problem. 21 could meet network adequacy requirements under 21 MS. MIRANDA: You know, I think Paul's point 22 California law and California regulation, whether it's 22 is an important one. It might also be worth just noting 23 CDI or DMHC, and still at some point in the future put 23 that in California, Aetna today has 5000 retail pharmacy 24 the MinuteClinics or other CVS pharmacies in network and 24 options for our members that are non CVS. We have about 25 the independents out of network, is there any commitment 25 1100 pharmacies in our network in California that are Page 62 Page 64 1 1 CVS, right? Our members will absolutely continue to as a part of this merger that would prohibit you from 2 2 have access to those non CVS pharmacies, right? It's doing that? 3 3 important for access, to ensure that we have coverage MS. MIRANDA: Well, I think again, in addition 4 4 across what is a very broad state, as you know. to access, it would be that we have customers who expect 5 5 It's also important because our customers to have that degree of coverage in California. 6 expect a reasonable degree of choice when they are Were you going to add something, Paul? 7 7 MR. WINGLE: No -- we'd be saying goodbye to a coming to us and purchasing products. 8 8 So I guess I'm just raising that as a bit of a significant chunk of our core business, which is part of 9 9 corollary. Certainly we do think that the integration our value in this acquisition. 10 10 COMMISSIONER JONES: So let me go back to the of pharmacy and medical will offer up some opportunities 11 11 that we really don't have today to better manage care pricing question though, again. And that is: I'm still 12 12 and cost, but in California we certainly will continue not convinced that there isn't misalignment here of 13 13 to have a significant number of non CVS pharmacies incentives, if you will. 14 available to our customers. 14 I understand your point about all of the 15 COMMISSIONER JONES: Will the cost sharing be 15 things you hope to do in terms of overall cost 16 16 the same for the non CVS pharmacies as for the CVS reduction -- which I guess add in to this \$750 million a 17 17 pharmacies post merger? year figure, and then some other figure in later out 18 MS. MIRANDA: I can tell you we certainly 18 years -- but on the issue of drug prices, which is what 19 19 don't have any plans to modify cost sharing for CVS I'm asking about now specifically, it seems to me that 20 20 versus non CVS retail pharmacies. Aetna's economic interest is trying to get those drug 21 21 Again, I think what is important to our prices down. CareMark's interest is somewhat mixed, 22 22 customers in California is that they continue to have a yes, getting it down, but they retain a portion of 23 23 degree of choice. whatever discount that they are able to negotiate. 24 24 So it just seems like those two interests COMMISSIONER JONES: What about the potential 25 25 for having the independent pharmacies be out of network might be at odds with one another.

MR. WINGLE: I think I differ in that we are, as a medical insurance company, very concerned about drug adherence and making sure that the patients are following the care plan.

One of the exciting things about this opportunity is that we would be able to leverage the significant network of pharmacists and retail sites to reinforce the doctor's instructions around drug adherence and keeping those prescriptions filled where appropriate.

The point is to get to efficiency in the system by looking at the efficacy. So if we see data and we see results on the medical side that we can share with the pharmacy side and say we're seeing some inefficiencies here, how do we get to the patient and get them the right solution? The drugs that are prescribed, how do we work together to talk to the provider community, to talk to that person's PCP or their primary care provider, you know, how do we work to get that patient from presenting in an urgent or emergent condition, keep them healthy, whether that's medical care or drug adherence.

COMMISSIONER JONES: So another question I have is the issue of making sure people have access to their primary care physician, and I think both of your

opportunity here is an increased adherence. And the categories that I mentioned in my testimony of diabetes, hyperlipidemia, cardiovascular, other areas where you have lack of compliance today with the care plan and the pharmacy plan the physician has prescribed for the patient.

Those are your most significant opportunities because each one-point increase in adherence to those key chronic medications has a significant cost savings for the health system and obviously has a huge impact on the member health and quality of life for that.

So while there will be savings associated with emergency room visits that can be taken care of at MinuteClinic -- and we've seen that, frankly, in our own CVS employee population, the study that I mentioned -- the lion's share, and the most significant is chronic care management, and better adherence to the physician care management plan.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Does Aetna want to add anything on that?

MS. MIRANDA: Yeah, you know, I think really all that I would add is this is certainly not about supplanting that critical primary care physician relationship with his or her patient. We actually, even in products that we have today that don't require that

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companies testimonies are that the MinuteClinics are actually a channel, have been a channel for acquainting people with a primary care physician who don't currently have one.

If I understand correctly, tell me if I'm wrong, that you believe that this merger will increase access to primary care physicians as opposed to today decrease it?

MR. MORIARTY: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Is that Aetna's view as

well?

MS. MIRANDA: Yes, absolutely.

COMMISSIONER JONES: So I think there's a little bit of a conflict here, though, between the testimony about the savings, which in part, if I understand the testimony correctly, involves the utilization of the pharmacies and within the pharmacies they have MinuteClinics, the MinuteClinics has a more robust provider of primary care services, and this testimony about not reducing access to a primary care physician.

So which is it?

MR. MORIARTY: I'll start and the colleagues can add to it.

The most significant part of the savings

assignment, we really do try to encourage it where we can.

The other thing that I would note is that in addition to 50 percent of the folks who access MinuteClinics not even having an established primary care physician today, the opportunity that we have to connect them with a primary care in their community who's accepting patients, 50 percent of those who visit a MinuteClinic are doing so after hours where their primary care physician is not accessible.

COMMISSIONER JONES: So why can't these benefits associated with greater adherence to drug regimes or courses of treatment or greater access to the MinuteClinics to primary care physicians, why can't that be accomplished through a contract between Aetna and CVS? Why is it necessary to merge the entities to accomplish this?

I'll ask Aetna.

MR. WINGLE: The exciting thing for us is we are trying to move away from the model of being the warranty card that you pull out of your wallet when you have a problem. I'm broken, I'm sick, I present my card to get that fixed. The presentation at an emergency room, the presentation at a doctor's office, is often the lagging indicator of an issue or a problem.

2.5

We want to help and we want to join members to keep them healthy and maintain their health aspirations so they use the system as appropriate when they need to, but we're taking all the steps with them to make sure they're staying healthy.

We cannot replicate on our own what CVS has. 82 percent of the American public lives within ten miles of a CVS. 71 percent lives within five miles of a CVS. We're starting to pilot community based models of care in a couple of markets, and we're seeing great early success with that.

We're partnering with social workers. We're partnering with visiting nurses. We're partnering with in-home meal delivery. We need a health hub in the community to expand that model. That's the model we want to use to address the social determinants, because as Kristen said, most of what drives health problems that we see are based on broader needs that you can only know by being local and getting to know folks in the community and being a hub for coordination in the community.

And that's what the CVS presence gives us that we can't do on our own.

COMMISSIONER JONES: But why can't you contract for that presence?

Align incentives, align organizations in a way where it's not a binary determination, but investments can be made more holistically and information systems can connect and we can drive better coordination between the physician, the pharmacy, and the caregivers in each community in which that patient is sitting.

That's ultimately what we're go to be seeking to solve.

COMMISSIONER JONES: I think it's your testimony that Aetna is not going to have any special deal with the PBM, it's not going to -- the information that the PBM collects from other payers is not going to be shared with Aetna, and the PBM is not going to use its relationship with Aetna in some way adverse to the other health insurers that it has a relationship with. So it's essentially an arm's length relationship at some level

If that's true, if all of things you have said are true and I take them at face value, what is the point of the merger?

MR. MORIARTY: The merger is not a PBM centric merger, Commissioner. It is literally looking at how we can bring new models into healthcare to lower costs and get better patient benefits. So that can partially be accomplished through the PBM, but largely it has to be

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MR. WINGLE: We're talking about a big investment as a joint company together to build a different model in the communities, and, you know, that means I think a long-term commitment that's more than a

contract.

COMMISSIONER JONES: But there's no legal prohibition against your contracting for exactly what you have just described, is there?

MR. GREANEY: Right. But if we were to make a commitment to transform along the lines that I'm talking about and we're contract limited, it's not like we could build 11,000 retail clinics around the country on our own if that relationship were to end.

We're looking for a permanent arrangement so that we can make those investments and confidently rebuild the health care system together.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Does CVS want to add anything on that point?

MR. MORIARTY: I guess on some levels, Commissioner, you're asking the core question as to why the current system has not been able to solve for the lack of coordination, the lack of integration in the system. And it's a great question and it's exactly what this transaction, this combination, is going to seek to solve for.

accomplished by developing new programs, new plans, that can lead to those outcomes.

And the benefit, then, that will enure to CVS Health after Aetna and we work together to develop these, is that we can offer those to our existing client base, either through the pharmacy networks or through the PBM CareMark, to it's broader client set through the health plans that we serve today.

So it's not a PBM centric merger, it is much more a health plan and health plan innovation centric merger.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Aetna want to add anything?

MR. WINGLE: We're also a diversified company and we offer a multitude of services and provide that same wall of protection.

So, for example, we have a company within, within our walls that provides services analytics to state and regional plans to help them manage their administrative services-only arrangements with large or medium sized employers. So as a diversified company we're pretty well rehearsed and understand how you protect the integrity of each line of business.

 $\label{eq:Again} \mbox{Again, I think the focus is moving away from thinking about the old divisions and silos to thinking}$

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about knew capabilities we can bring together as we bring our analytical tools and our networks of providers together with that local presence to improve the health model.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Let me see if Ms. Rocco has any questions.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ROCCO: I just have a follow-up question in the area having to do with the \$750 million in potential annual savings.

The testimony was that the most significant portion of that savings would be due to increased adherence, and I'm trying to figure out if you have a company that has a lot of pharmacies, is a PBM, has a lot of MinuteClinics, you're acquiring a health insurer, not medical provider groups, but a health insurer.

So how does the merger of those companies lead to increased adherence specifically?

MR. MORIARTY: It's a great question and I'll answer it by way of an example.

You know, we referenced just the overall national impact here in California of diabetes and prediabetics and what that means to the cost curve going forward. And I think the best way to answer that question is if you look, a patient with diabetes will see their primary care physician four to maybe six times

MS. MIRANDA: Yeah, so think about going into your pharmacy today. Today you go into your pharmacy and if you, if your pharmacist as a question, they call the doctor on the phone, right, and the doctor is seeing patients and calls the pharmacist back at the end of the day, and then you may have to go back to your pharmacy tomorrow.

Now imagine where, much like, think about the electronic medical record, if the pharmacy system could talk to the doctor system, if the pharmacy could have almost a skinny EHR where it was part of that record and it could send messages back to the doctor, "patient in today" -- because if you go to a good pharmacy and you talk to a good pharmacist, what you see when they stand in line is they know about your dog, they know about spouse, they know about your kids, right? They really are embedded and have a great relationship with the patient.

And sometimes patients are, are shy about talking about things with the doctor, they may feel a little intimidated, that they might talk to with their pharmacist.

Now the pharmacist, instead of having to pick up the phone and call and leave a message, maybe talk to a nurse, maybe the doctor gets back to them the next

Page 74 Page 76

a year. That's what the data says.

We know, though, that that same patient sees their pharmacist and is in the pharmacy anywhere from 18 to 24 times a year.

How do we then take better advantage of those points of engagement at the pharmacy counter where we can look at the care plan the physician has prescribed for that patient and ensure, at least work more closely on ensuring that they are adhering to that care plan.

And as I mentioned, any increase in both the testing for the blood sugar levels, blood glucose levels, as well as adherence to medication therapy has significant impacts not only the quality of health for that patient but also, obviously, in the cost to the system.

So better using information, better using data, and better leveraging the points of contact when the patient wants to interact with the healthcare system, that's where we think significant impact can be made.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ROCCO: Are you able to be any more specific in terms of the acquisition of the health insurer, how does that improve the patient's experience when they are at the point of contact at pharmacy? What changes?

day, we have a type of message that goes directly into
the EMR so the doctor, when they pull up the patient's
file, can see, oh, the patient didn't pick up their
medication for three months. Oh, the patient this
happened, that happened, and send a message back to the
pharmacist. All done electronically.

That's a vision for a new way of communication between a pharmacist and a doctor, where the doctor is the hub, the doctor is in charge of the care, but the pharmacist is able to supply information in a way that doesn't happen today. It would be great if this happened, but it doesn't.

MR. WINGLE: I would like to embellish if I could, because I think we have some examples of how are analytics could really help that local approach.

You know, Kristen mentioned in her testimony about how US News and World Report, which has fantastic datasets, worked with us through our foundation to rank communities, to find the healthiest communities.

Well, that same dataset we've used to look at anomalies around the country and develop targeted programs, culturally appropriate programs in communities where there are issues, so we all understand the disparities that exist around maternal health and pregnancy and delivery and addressing those disparities,

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1 1 that allowed us, that data allowed us to develop you can see based off your formulary, where you are in 2 2 targeted programs to ensure better maternal health in your deductible cycle, what your cost is for that drug, 3 3 minority communities where that presented as an issue in and then as I indicated we also provide point of sale 4 4 our data. Same thing on an asthma intervention that rebate capabilities to some 10 million lives that the 5 5 we've piloted. Same thing on a diabetes intervention. plan sponsors have chosen to provide that to their 6 6 So if we can take that data and develop with a members. 7 7 brick and mortar location and the resources around it, So we have a number of programs to bring that 8 transparency to the consumer level. more community based programs that address the dynamics, 9 9 the social determents within the community, I think it COMMISSIONER JONES: Is it your intention to 10 10 will be a very powerful effect for the healthcare provide those approaches to all of Aetna's 11 11 policyholders? system. 12 12 MR. MORIARTY: We offer these today, and DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ROCCO: I have a question 13 13 on a separate issue having to do with PBMs. One of the obviously the plan sponsor makes their determination in 14 14 criticisms of the model that we use in this country terms of how they manage the benefit and the value they 1.5 15 deliver to the beneficiary for that plan. today is that there's not enough transparency. 16 16 But, yes, we have brought a number of There are, my understanding at least, is that 17 17 capabilities to other health plans as well in terms of there are some PBM contracts that prohibit pharmacists 18 18 these capabilities. from disclosing to the patient that there are lower cost 19 COMMISSIONER JONES: Will Aetna as a result of 19 drugs available or that if they didn't use their 20 the merger automatically get access to that or will they 2.0 insurance they could get the drug at a lower cost with 21 have to negotiate for it like every other plan has to 21 the CVS CareMark PBM. 22 negotiate for it? 22 Is that a practice that is used in any of your 23 MR. MORIARTY: Like all the other plans today, 23 contracts? 24 they have access to it and can make decisions as to how 24 MR. MORIARTY: It is not, and there is 25 they choose to put the benefits together. 25 actually federal legislation prohibiting the use of so Page 78 Page 80 1 1 called gag clauses that we fully support and have COMMISSIONER JONES: But what about after the 2 2 indicated our support for that. merger? 3 3 And then just on the transparency question, MR. MORIARTY: Absolutely, same -- nothing 4 4 because I do think it's important. The PBM model is changes today versus after the merger in terms of how we 5 5 absolutely transparent to our clients. Our clients know will operate the CareMark business with health plans. 6 COMMISSIONER JONES: So that benefit, if you down to the drug level the cost associated with each 7 medication. They know fundamentally what our retained will, of transparency will only be available if Aetna 8 8 rebates are, the administrative fee that they are paying decides to pay for it? 9 9 MR. MORIARTY: Actually there's no cost us. 10 10 So there's absolute transparency at the client associated with this. 11 11 level, and we are now bringing that transparency and I think Aetna may have some --12 12 drug cost transparency to consumers, both at our MR. WINGLE: Right. We are already developing 13 13 pharmacy counters, as I indicated in my testimony, but the same transparency tools, so we are all moving in the 14 also now to the physician office through the use of the 14 same direction. 15 15 electronic health record. So. COMMISSIONER JONES: Maybe I misunderstood, 16 16 COMMISSIONER JONES: Just to be clear about though. I thought you were saying that CareMark offered 17 17 the client consumer distinction, when you say "clients," to some millions of consumers this transparency already 18 you mean entities that the CareMark PBM are in a 18 for those plans that have elected to have that. 19 19 contractual relationship with. So that's various payers I assumed that that meant they are paying 20 20 self insured, employers, health plans, health insurers, something for it. They're not? 21 21 those are the clients that have this transparency MR. MORIARTY: It's part of the broader 22 22 currently. It's not the actual end user of the drug, offering we give them. 23 23 yet, that has that transparency? COMMISSIONER JONES: But there's no price 24 MR. MORIARTY: Well, it is, actually, in the 24 consequence associated with that as opposed to not 25 2.5 new system that we launched about two months ago where offering that?

1 1 MR. MORIARTY: No. LIS -- low income subsidy populations. 2 2 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. For those that don't select, those are 3 3 Then we're going to hear some testimony I auto-enrolled by the government into plans on a yearly 4 4 think in a little bit about a horizontal competitive basis, and they are enrolled into plans that are below 5 5 aspect of this merger, if you will, and that is the the benchmark. What the benchmark is varies each year 6 6 implications of this merger on the availability of Part depends on the bids, and you don't know whether you're 7 7 D prescription drug plans. above or below the benchmark when you bid. 8 8 So what can see from year to year through the Both of your companies in various ways, 9 9 shapes, or forms offer Part D. There's some evidence cycle, is shifts in share as though auto-enrollees are 10 10 that's been provided that we're going to hear about a automatically put into plans by CMS that are below the 11 11 little bit later on that indicates that under the metric benchmark. So you can see shifts in share. 12 12 that one uses to measure market consolidation, that this COMMISSIONER JONES: Let me be very specific. 13 13 merger will result in some number of geographic areas Professor Scheffler, who we're going to have a chance to 14 14 hear from a little later on, has found in his study that being impacted in terms of decreased competition as it 15 15 relates to the Part D prescription drug benefit. 30 Part D regions would experience an HHI increase of 16 16 I want to give you a chance to respond to that over 200 points as a result of CVS' acquisition of 17 17 now, and of course we'll give you a chance after you've Aetna, and that's typically used as a threshold by 18 18 had a chance to hear everybody else's testimony, to federal DOJ and FTC as an indicator of a negative impact 19 19 respond later. on competition, and that 10 of those 30 would have a 20 20 But it is an important issue to me, so I post-merger HHI of greater than 2500. 21 21 wanted to give you a chance to respond to it now. I'm sure he's going to explain in greater 22 22 MR. MORIARTY: Okay. And again I'll start and detail the nomenclature, but you're familiar with it, 23 23 others can add to it. and so I'm wondering if you can speak specifically to 24 24 But I think first and foremost the Medicare that impact in particular regions across the United 25 25 Part D and MAPD markets are highly competitive. The States associated with this merger. Page 82 Page 84 1 1 statistics will be there for California. We can provide MS. FERGUSON: So I'm sorry, I have not seen 2 2 that level of analysis for you as well. his study so I don't know what regions he's talking 3 3 I think what's really important as you look at about. We don't believe there is a certain in 4 4 the markets is that it is Part D as well as MAPD. When California. And to the extent the Department of Justice 5 5 you look at those data and share numbers, I think the found a concern, divestiture would be an appropriate 6 6 combined shares were in the 15 to 17 percent range, remedy for that. 7 7 which clearly does not implicate any real competitive COMMISSIONER JONES: I'll give you a chance 8 8 concerns. after you've had a chance to hear his testimony and look 9 9 I think you see a highly competitive market, at his study to respond to it. 10 not only with the number of competitors and the large 10 Let me just ask this, then. In the interest 11 11 Fortune 5000 companies that compete, but also because of of time I'm going to stop asking questions, and also to 12 12 the annual bidding cycle that is part of the Part D give our very able court reporter a break, and all of 13 program that is leading to lower and lower premiums each 13 you a break, I think we're going to take a little 14 year and more efficient programs, and that has 14 ten-minute recess. 15 fundamentally been very efficient in actual lower costs 15 I want to ask, if I have additional questions 16 16 than anticipated by the government accounting office. that I wasn't able to get to, can I present those to CVS 17 17 And I think what is really important as you in writing and within a reasonable time expect some sort 18 look at this is, is that annual bidding cycle and what 18 of answer? 19 19 it means -- and actually I'll ask Ms. Ferguson to MR. MORIARTY: Absolutely. 20 20 comment on it -- because those details are important as COMMISSIONER JONES: And Aetna the same? 21 21 you look at this marked. MR. WINGLE: Of course. 22 22 MS. FERGUSON: Yeah, so the first thing I'd MS. MIRANDA: Of course. 23 23 note is in California there are 25 different plans that COMMISSIONER JONES: I appreciate that. And 24 are offered by ten companies currently, and it's 24 there were a couple of items during the course of the 25 25 important to remember that both Aetna and CVS have large testimony you both very kindly consented to provide us

1	as well.	$^{ m 1}$ do with all my public participation, including
2	So if there are additional questions that we	congressional testimony and filing Amicus briefs, I do
3	have that we're not raising during this hearing, we'll	so pro bono. I don't receive support from anyone either
4	provide you with something in writing and, you know,	4 interested in this merger pro of con.
5	whatever reasonable amount of time you need to try to	5 So in my remarks today I would like to first
6	answer those would be appreciated.	6 offer a brief summary of the role of antitrust
7	So we're going to take a ten-minute recess.	enforcement in healthcare and the current state of the
8	We will reconvene at what's the pleasure of the court	8 law and economic analysis of vertical mergers in
9	reporter?	9 particular, and then move on to specifically address the
10	COURT REPORTER: It's 12:15, how about 12:25?	issues presented by the CVS-Aetna merger.
11	COMMISSIONER JONES: 12:25 it is. Always pay	11 And let me just cut to the chase. My bottom
12	attention to the court reporter. Very important.	line is this: The points I want to make are, first,
13	We'll reconvene at 12:25.	that market concentration is a leading cause of high
14		that market concentration is a leading cause of high
15	(Off the record.)	realities and second, that area as
16	COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. Why don't we	chrotechiene has really hegiceted the hole associated
17	resume our hearing, and we have got another panel of	with vertical combinations and has concentrated on
	witnesses who are invited to come to the front. One of	nonzontal combinations, and both are presented in this
18	whom, Diana Moss, we're going to call in at that moment	18 merger.
19	by phone, but I think everyone else is going to be here	As a result of that neglect, a lot of the law
20	in person.	is really out of date and not very much helpful for
21	First before we do that, those that wish to	guidance.
22	have a copy of the transcript, we encourage you to take	Now as you know, this merger is being
23	the reporter's business card, which is up here on the	carefully reviewed by the Department of Justice in
24	counter in front of her, and then that will tell you how	²⁴ Washington my alma mater actually, the antitrust
25	to get ahold of her in order to arrange to get a	division of the Department of Justice where I began my
	D 06	D 00
	Page 86	Page 88
1	transcript	1 career and a let of facts are being gathered and
1	transcript.	career and a lot of facts are being gathered, and
2	We'll also post something on our website with	those facts are essential to understanding the
2	We'll also post something on our website with regard to how to get a transcript as well oh, I stand	those facts are essential to understanding the implications of these mergers.
2 3 4	We'll also post something on our website with regard to how to get a transcript as well oh, I stand corrected. We actually will post the transcript itself,	those facts are essential to understanding the implications of these mergers. But that said, we can learn and we can sort of
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on the American Antitrust Institute web page that covers, tries to cover comprehensively the issues presented by healthcare competition and what should be done going forward. And before that I was an assistant chief in the antitrust division of the Department of Justice where I supervised healthcare matters.

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So let me start with talking about the role of antitrust in healthcare. The American antitrust enforcement agencies, and by that I mean the FTC, the Department of Justice, and the State Attorneys General, have long devoted an extraordinary amount of their resources to the healthcare sector.

Examples include challenges to hospital mergers, physician cartels, reverse payments by pharmaceutical companies, insurance company mergers, and anticompetitive practices. And in recent years it's important to note that the agencies have won a series of very important cases challenging horizontal mergers among hospitals, horizontal mergers among physicians, and horizontal mergers among insurance companies.

These cases have gone a long way to clarify the law and send a clear message that combining competitors in concentrated local markets is going to face close scrutiny.

These cases actually reverse the series of

physician, health insurance, PBM markets.

And in each sector, it's important to note, that there are high barriers to entry, and proven, at least in part, by the fact market shares have grown or stabilized at high levels and entry has not righted the boat in those cases.

And finally, there are lots of studies showing concentration in healthcare is associated with high prices. And fundamentally, when you get down to it, the healthcare markets are characterized by a variety of unusual characteristics. Marketing elasticity, perfect information, agency relationships, and that makes these markets particularly vulnerable to market power and they exacerbate the risks we see going forward with mergers.

So let me turn to the issue of how the law deals with vertical mergers.

I submitted a draft article that is going to be published soon in the American Journal of Law, Medicine, and Ethics that summarizes my views. I begin the article with a quote from George Orwell's novel Animal Farm, in which one of the animals, Snowball, describes his world view as "four legs good, two legs bad." And I compare that to the Chicago School of mergers, which is vertical good, horizontal sometimes bad.

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losses in hospital mergers, and I think they have created what will be enduring legal precedents going forward. Among other things they clarify that insurance markets are highly localized, most of them are, there are some national markets.

These cases have rejected the arguments that market power will be checked by the countervailing power of large buyers, or vice versa large buyers will counteract the market power of providers. What I refer to in the Health Affairs article as the sumo wrestler fallacy, that the two would get together and the consumer would be better off.

They've declined to accept arguments that the uncertainties arising from the changing market structure we see today justifies consolidation. And they have just been quite skeptical, I think appropriately so, of promised efficiencies.

But that said, there's considerable evidence that past consolidation, consolidation that in some cases is the product of mergers that went unchallenged, is responsible for the high cost of healthcare today.

There's an extensive economic literature that details, and I cite in my written testimony, that details the amount of consolidation and the fact that it has occurred in all of these sectors, hospital,

And that pretty much describes how government enforcement has gone forward, and to a degree explains why case law is sparse and really out of date in this area.

The important thing I would observe is contemporary economic analyses have really questioned the basis for that laissez-faire approach to vertical combinations.

The modern account shows that the preconditions underlying the Chicago School's view, quote, "rarely hold and can obscure how a merger may enable conduct that limits rivalry at the horizontal level."

And I would commend for your summer beach reading a really excellent article that just came out in the Yale Law Journal by Steven Salop, one of the most respected economists in this area, called Invigorating Vertical Merger Analysis, where he really takes on the assumptions that led to this laissez-faire approach and suggests a more vigorous approach. Not that all or even most vertical mergers are problematic, but clearly some are.

And the problem is that, as Commissioner said earlier, they combine inputs with distribution and they create incentives, they can create incentives, for the

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merged firm to exclude its rivals downstream or upstream, and they can do it two ways. They can either cut them off or they can raise rivals' costs, that's Professor Salop's term for charging discriminatory or high or detrimental prices to a rival that gives the integrated firm, the merged firm, the cushion to charge higher prices. It gives them protection. And anyway, there is extensive literature on that.

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So another faulty premise of the vertical world view is the assumption that savings inevitably flow from these kind of hierarchal vertical arrangements. Economic evidence for this is lacking, and you're going to hear from Professor Burns shortly, economic integrations often fail to generate the benefits that were promised.

Not unlike horizontal mergers, vertical mergers are subject to inherent problems when two companies get together. Culture clashes, inadequate information pre merger, challenges that are just inherent in merging two entities.

Another well known economist, Martin Gaynor, put it concisely. He said "consolidation is not coordination." And I think it's noteworthy to note that antitrust law appropriately places a high bar on these efficiencies justification.

familiar with was a case that was ultimately challenged
in Michigan involving insurers, an insurer with market
power, Blue Cross Blue Shield, insisting on most favored
nation's treatment in order to reduce rivalry from rival
insurers.

So the antitrust law has actually been

So the antitrust law has actually been relatively lenient, however, on conduct that's exclusionary. It's more concerned with collusion activity. And that explains why merger law is all the more important. Because merger law is prophylactic. It's designed to nip concentration in the bud before firms get too big so they can exercise this. And Professor Hovenkamp and others have argued where merger is likely to lead to conduct that's both anticompetitive but difficult or impossible for antitrust law to reach once the merger has occurred, it's especially important to pay attention to those.

I'll be happy to talk a little more about the recent AT&T-Time Warner decision. Those of you who haven't had the opportunity to read all 172 pages of it, I have, and it certainly is an important case, but it does not do what some of the press has tried to paint it, as creating clear path for vertical mergers. In fact it's very fact specific, and it doesn't even deal with foreclosure.

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Under the law in order to assuage competitive concerns, an efficiency benefit must be achievable, one, only through merger, two, it must offset potential competitive harms, it must be pretty sizeable, and most importantly, it must be passed on to consumers.

For that reason there's never been a merger decided by a federal court in which efficiency justifications alone were sufficient to excuse a merger.

And also important is mergers occur -benefits occurring outside the market in which
competition is harmed, are not considered. So the case
law has been pretty clear since the old Philadelphia
National Bank case, that you don't go looking for
benefits in side markets to justify an anticompetitive
merger.

And a further reason for concern over vertical integration that goes too far, is the experience that we have seen in which market dominance by merger, that's achieved by merger, can give rise to anticompetitive conduct. So the history of antitrust law is littered with examples of hospitals, physicians organizations and insurers that have taken advantage of their dominant position once they've gotten it through a merger, and restrained competition going forward.

An example I'm sure the Commissioner is

And the thing to remember about foreclosure issues is that foreclosure has horizontal impact. Foreclosure really says the merging firm has the opportunity and the incentive to disadvantage rivals by raising their costs or depriving them of customers. And Time Warner doesn't do that, but just word of caution because the press sometimes goes a little far on that.

Let me now turn to the risks specific to CVS-Aetna, and I'm just going to sort of introduce some of the ideas that some of the other speakers are going it talk about.

We have seen in healthcare that provider concentration, where a lot of the antitrust work has been done, is not the only source of high costs. There is really a legion of middlemen, many with market power that can also extract costs. These risks were really nicely summarized very recently in speech by the new FDA Commissioner, Scott Gottlieb, and I'll just quote what he said. He said "The top three PBMs control more than two-thirds of the market, the top three wholesalers 80 percent, the top five pharmacies 50 percent. Market concentration may prevent optimal competition, and so the savings may not always be passed along to employers or consumers."

And he went on to say, "Too often we see

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situations where consolidated firms, the PBMs, the distributors and the drugstores, team up with payers. They use their individual market power to effectively split some of the monopoly rents with the large manufacturers and other intermediaries rather than passing along the savings garnered from competition to patients and employers." And that sort of captures the risks of vertical issues.

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And I think that observation, you're going to hear, is echoed to some extent by Professor Sood's empirical study, which finds out of every \$100 spending by insured customers on pharmaceuticals, \$42 goes to middlemen: PBMs, pharmacies, wholesalers, and insurance companies.

So antitrust analyses, as I mentioned, are notoriously fact intense. There's a lot to be learned here. And courts are asked to perform a predictive exercise, predict future conduct and the effect on competition. And to quote another famous economic expert, Yogi Berra, "Predictions are very difficult, especially about the future." And that's what we've saddled the courts with doing here. But it necessarily involves a close examination of facts, and the Department of Justice is hard at work on this.

But based upon what we know about structure

where they found they were separate and distinct markets.

They are different in the services provided, consumer preferences, and regulation, and I'll leave it to Professor Scheffler to talk about the increase in the market shares that appear to be present in California and at least 10 or 20 other states -- and he'll also talk about the economic studies which show a correlation between high concentration and higher prices.

There are other aspects to this merger that merit scrutiny. One is, another one you mentioned earlier, which is the loss of potential competition.

Aetna acknowledged that it was contemplating entering the PBM market at one time or another de novo, and that would add to deconcentrating what is a concentrated PBM market.

That clearly has been a possible issue in health law antitrust cases, and as you also mentioned, CVS has a contract with the second largest insurer, Anthem, to assist in its development of a PBM service, and the inherent conflict in having CVS serve its new insurance division -- Aetna -- and it's rival -- Anthem -- presents serious concerns about coordination, price fixing, market division, or resulting from the information they have access to.

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and the things you're going to hear today, there certainly are ample grounds for concern. Let me first talk about what your earlier dialogue touched on, the horizontal effects of this merger.

First of all, as to horizontal competition, as most of you probably know the case law appropriately places a presumption of competitive harm where market shares and concentration is high and entry is not likely to be timely or sufficient.

There are good reasons for this. Not the least of which is that mergers are permanent. Unlike exclusive dealing contracts where there is competition for the contract every year, two years, five years there's competition, mergers don't have that character.

And the horizontal concerns here, which we're going to hear in a moment from Professor Scheffler, are typical; two firms competing head-to-head in the standalone prescription drug plan market, PDP market.

And, by the way, contrary to what I think was suggested earlier, I think there are good reasons to treat the standalone PDP market separate and distinct from the PDP options in Medicare Advantage plans. And that certainly was a lesson we learned, and Commissioner knows well, from the discussions of the Aetna merger, attempted merger, that was dealt with with the courts

Now whether firewalls share that, solve that problem is an open question. Some firms have been satisfied with firewalls. But remember, firewalls will only be as vigorous and as rigorous as the market makes them be. And if we have a diluted competition with these integrated entities, there's no reason to believe that the firewalls will be airtight.

The final aspect of horizontality here, if I can use that word, is that if CVS-Aetna goes forward and Express Scripts Cigna go forward, the consumer will only be faced with three entities that actually serve independent insurers, the smaller insurers that are out there.

And the important thing to note about that, is these three integrated insurance PBM entities will have aligned incentives. None will have incentives to offer competitive terms to small insurers that are rivals of their own insurance division. And there are widely recognized barriers to entry. I think you addressed that briefly with your dialogue earlier, Commissioner, but there is some considerable writing, and I'll submit an article by my colleague at Hastings, Robin Feldman, that volume is what drives these rebates. They have to offer significant volume to the pharmaceutical companies to get a significant rebate. And that is an important

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barrier to entry in this case.

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A new firm contemplating entry will also have to enter two markets. It will have to enter the PBM and insurance market, and at the same time some of the largest potential customers of that PBM service are already taken, as Aetna will be taken up as a customer of another PBM. So the emergence of a tight oligopoly of this magnitude with aligned incentives creates another risk.

Finally, let me just turn briefly to the vertical aspects of this merger. The law is sparse here, as I mentioned, but a few things are clear about harm under Section 7 of the Clayton Act. Concerns are raised when a merger creates or strengthens incentives of firms to foreclose rivals or raise their costs for inputs necessary to compete.

And I think you'll hear from Diana Moss, who put out a very comprehensive letter to the Assistant Attorney General of the Antitrust Division describing the risks that arise from structure and incentives, that it could change the incentives that CVS has as a standalone PBM right now to one in which it has a different and distinct interest when it acquires Aetna.

And post merger, the argument goes, it will take into account the benefits its insurance subsidiary

There was a seven-year period when no hospital mergers were challenged by federal or state governments, and they did so because there was unfortunate precedent that came out of the courts. Precedent that we now recognize was wrongly decided. But those mergers, that wave of mergers produced excessive concentration that, in turn, resulted in higher prices for consumer services. And the FTC did some marvelous studies about the cases that it lost, showing that they were right, that prices did go up. In fact one is right here in our own backyard, Sutter, where the post-merger analysis showed the price went up even though the court allowed the merger to go forward.

So I think, likewise, the benign neglect of vertical mergers between hospitals and physicians have resulted in higher prices. The government has never challenged a vertical merger between hospitals and physicians, and now economic studies are showing that those combinations, where they are sizeable, produce higher costs in the physician market. Again, this is the product of oversight.

the product of oversight.
 So with most healthcare sectors highly
 concentrated and competition anemic in many of them, I
 think vertical mergers have to be closely monitored.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you very much,

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may achieve by providing less favorable terms to its insurance rivals.

No how do we know which will prevail, the incentives to keep your PBM healthy or to benefit your insurance subsidiary? And I think you'll hear from Professor Sood some very interesting analysis of the relative margins of insurance versus PBMs that suggests that there's a very real possibility that this effect will be realized and it will harm competition.

There's also a discussion present of whether CVS-Aetna will have incentive to disadvantage retail pharmacies, the independent pharmacies. The risk here is what economists like to call "customer foreclosure." CVS will have strong incentives, in some markets at least, to deprive rival pharmacies of competitive access to Aetna's insured -- "steering" as you put it earlier -- where it has a sizeable presence, raising rival costs. Tactics of this kind can be destructive of price and service competition.

So let me close with sort of a cautionary tale about overlooking market concentration. The nation has really learned the hard way about overlooking consolidation in healthcare. It's learned the hard way that that oversight, in the bad sense of the word oversight, is costly.

Professor Greaney.

Now we'll have a chance to here from Professor Scheffler.

MR. SCHEFFLER: Thank you, Commissioner Jones. So a little bit more about a background just briefly. I have already told you I'm a distinguished professor of health, economics, and public policy at the School of Public Health in the Goldman School of Public Policy at the University of California Berkeley.

I also hold the chair in the Healthcare
Markets and Consumer Welfare endowed by the Office of
the Attorney General for the State of California, and
the founding director of Nicholas C. Petra Center on
Healthcare Markets and Consumer Welfare.

My longer CV is attached.

I have testified for the Commissioner before. I testified at the California Department of Insurance January 22, 2016 hearing of the Centene Corporation's proposed acquisition of Health Net, and the California Department of Insurance March 29th, 2016 hearing on Anthem's proposed acquisition of Cigna Corporation.

I've also testified at the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice meeting examining healthcare competition in Washington D.C., February 25th, 2015.

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1 1 I want to thank the American Medical rose 11 percent from \$37 to \$41 per month. 2 2 Association for supporting my work and research in this In Figure 1, I also show how average monthly 3 3 area and also for the help in preparing and support for premiums for PDPs have changed in California since 2006. 4 preparing this testimony. The California line you see is the red line. 5 5 Let me make it clear that my testimony In 2006 the average monthly premium in 6 6 reflects my views and opinions, not necessarily the California was \$20, which was 23 percent below the 26 7 7 national average. By 2011, however, the average monthly views of the American Medical Association. 8 8 Little background. In 2018, 43 million of premiums in California had caught up to the national 9 9 average of \$38. 60 million people with Medicare had prescription drug 10 10 coverage on the Medicare Drug D plan. Similar to national premiums, California 11 11 Of the 43 million, 25 million are covered premiums were stable from 2011 to 2015. However, since 12 12 under a standalone prescription drug plan -- which I'll 2015 California premiums have increased by 18 percent, 13 13 call PDP -- while the remaining 18 million, or from \$38 to \$45, and today California premiums are ten 14 14 percent above the national average. Overall, California 42 percent, are enrolled in Medicare's Advantage 15 1.5 prescription drug plans. premiums have increased 125 percent since 2006. 16 16 In California, 2.3 million people are enrolled My testimony here focuses on the horizontal 17 17 in a PDP plan, while 2.5 million are enrolled in a overlap between CVS and Aetna in California's PDP 18 18 market. I specifically measure market concentration Medicare Advantage plan. 19 19 My professional opinion is similar to Tim before and after the proposed merger and the potential 20 20 Greaney that you have heard, that the PDP and the impact on PDP market in California. 21 21 How Part D Premiums Are Determined. Part D Medicare Advantage markets are separate markets due to 22 22 the lack of plan switching across the markets after the plan's sponsors compete on premiums to attract 23 23 initial enrollment the choice. enrollees, but do not set premiums directly. Plan 24 24 There is also an excellent study that I have sponsors submit bids to the Center for Medicare and 25 25 recently reviewed by the Kaiser Family Foundation Medicaid Services -- CMS -- and represents the revenue Page 106 Page 108 1 1 entitled "To Switch or Not to Switch: Are Medicare requirements including administrative costs and profits 2 2 Beneficiaries Switching Drug Plans to Save Money," and for delivering basic benefits to an enrollee of average 3 the answer is they are not switching between these two 3 health. 4 4 CVS then calculates a nationwide enrollment 5 5 The total drug costs of the Medicare Plan D weighted average among all bid submissions. The monthly 6 claims have increased rapidly since 2013. Nationwide, premium on an enrollee for a plan is a subsidized base 7 7 premium -- \$35 in 2018 -- plus or minus any difference total Medicare Part D drug costs increased from 103.7 8 8 billion to 146.1 billion, a 41 percent increase between between his or her plan bid and the national average. 9 2013 and 2016. 9 If an enrollee picks a plan that contain supplemental 10 In California the increase was slightly higher 10 coverage, the enrollee pays the full price of the 11 11 additional coverage. in percentage term. The total Medicare Plan D drug 12 12 increasing from 10.5 billion in 2013 to 15.1 billion in Part D bidding process also determines the 13 13 2016, a 44 percent increase. maximum premium that Medicare will pay on behalf of the 14 Additionally, monthly Part D consumer premiums 14 low-end subsidized enrollee. The amount is calculated 15 15 have increased by 58 percent since the start of the separately for each of the Part D geographic regions as 16 16 Medicare Part D program in 2006. During the same time an average premium among the plans with basic benefits 17 17 period, the consumer price index, the CPI, increased weighted by each plan's LIS enrollment in the previous 18 18 only 24 percent. vear. 19 19 In 2006 average monthly consumer premiums were Twenty-five of the 34 national Part D 20 20 \$26 across the United States -- see Figure 1 where it's geographic regions, excluding territories -- including 21 21 up on the board there. California -- are a single state, as you can see from 22 22 Average monthly consumer premiums leveled out the map. The remaining nine regions are comprised of 23 23 from 2010 to 2015, hovering around \$38 -- as you can see multiple states. The formula used for LIS programs 24 from Figure 1. 24 ensures that at least one standalone PDP in each region 25 Since 2015 average monthly consumer premiums 2.5 is available to LIS enrollees at no premium.

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The importance of the 35 Part D regions in the determination of the maximum premium amount Medicare will pay on behalf of the LIS enrollees, plus the fact that the plan's sponsors must offer a plan in at least one entire region -- they cannot pick and choose among the geographics within a region that offers plans -- makes Part D regions the geographic level which antitrust authorities are likely to examine in the CVS and Aetna overlap in the PD market. Hence Part D regional level PDP market concentration is analyzed in what follows.

Measuring Market Concentration. I use the Herfindahl Hirschman Index -- which is called HHI -- to measure PDP in market concentration. The HHI has been used frequently as a measure of market concentration in merger cases brought by the antitrust division of the U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, and is used in horizontal merger guidelines -- hereafter called "guidelines" -- authored by these agencies.

HHI is calculated by taking the market share of each firm, squaring it, and summing the results. The HHI values range from zero to 10,000.

Guidelines consider markets where the HHI is between 1500 and 2500 points to be moderately

Market Concentration Trends and Post Merger HHIs. Table 2 shows in 2018 the USPDP enrollment and market shares by parent organization. Currently, three parent organizations, CVS, United Health and Humana, account for 65 percent of the US PDP enrollment. A combined CVS-Aetna would lead to three parent organizations accounting for 73 percent of the USPDP enrollment.

Table 3 shows in 2018, California's PDP enrollment and market share by parent organization. Currently there are three parent organizations, United Health, CVS, and Humana, account for 74 percent of California's PDP enrollment. A combined CVS-Aetna would lead to three parent organizations, accounting for 83 percent of California's PDP enrollment.

Table 3 lists all the other competitor's parent organizations in California.

Figure 3 shows the PDP market HHI weighted by PDP enrollment from 2009 to 2018 across the United States. In 2009 the U.S. HHI was 1109, just above the guideline's 1500 threshold for moderately concentrated markets. By 2018 the U.S. HHI had increased to 1861, an increase of 342 HHIs or a 23 percent increase.

The triangle in Figure 3 represents the U.S. HHI in 2018 if CVS and Aetna are treated as a single

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concentrated, and markets with HHIs in excess of 2500 to be highly concentrated. Market shares in each of the 24 Medicare Part D regions were calculated based on plan sponsored PDP enrollment.

To address the impact of CVS-Aetna merger on PDP market concentration, 2018 marked concentration was calculated in two ways. One, assuming CVS and Aetna were separate firms -- that's the pre merger HHI. Two, assuming CVS and Aetna were a single firm -- post merger HHIs.

Market concentration measured from 2009 to 2017 were also calculated to show the trend in the PBP market.

In the context of the guidelines assigned highest certain and scrutiny to mergers which would increase HHIs by over 200 points and lead the market with an HHI of 2500 -- you can see that from Table 1 that I have indicated with vellow marking.

Other HHI changes and levels trigger different degrees of concern and scrutiny -- see Table 1 for details

Markets that would experience HHI increases of over 200 points and result in HHIs at or above 1500 -- again see the yellow cells -- will be discussed in the analysis that follows.

firm in HHI calculations. If CVS and Aetna were a single firm, the U.S. HHI would increase 410 points higher by 2018 than it is currently.

Mergers that lead to an HHI change of over 200 points and resulting in an HHI between 1500 and 2500, quote, "Potentially raise significant competitive concerns and often warrant scrutiny" according to the quidelines.

Figure 3 also shows California's HHI from 2009 to 2018. From 2009 to 2013, California's HHI lied below the national average indicated by the red line.

Between 2013 and 2015, California was almost completely on line with the national average -- the national average being the dotted line.

Since 2015, California's HHI has moved above the national average. This mirrors the pattern I discussed earlier between the U.S. and California's PD premium market in Figure 1. That is, the observed HHI increase is similar to the increase in premiums over the same time period. Today California's HHI is 2,007, 136 points above the national average.

The diamond in Figure 3 represents
California's HHI in 2018 if CVS and Aetna are treated as a single firm in HHI calculations. If CVS and Aetna were a single firm, California's PDP market would be 434

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1 1 points higher in 2018 than it is currently, a 22 percent including California. 2 2 Thank you, Commissioner. 3 3 Mergers that lead to an HHI change of over 200 COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you, Professor 4 4 points resulting in an HHI between 1500 and 2500 are, Scheffler. It's a privilege to see you again and to 5 5 quote, "potentially raise significant competitive have you testify again before the California Department 6 6 concerns and often not warrant scrutiny" according to of Insurance. 7 7 Our next witness is Professor Neerai Sood. the auidelines. 8 8 Table 4 shows how pre and post merger HHIs for Please, welcome. Why don't you take a seat to the right 9 of Professor Greaney. And after we hear from you -- do each of the 34 Part D markets -- I hope you can see 10 10 that, it's a little small -- overall, 30 of the Part D you want to call -- what we're going to do is we're 11 11 regions would experience an HHI increase of over 200 going to call Diana Moss so she can hear Professor 12 12 points as a result of the CVS acquisition of Aetna. Of Sood's testimony as well. 13 13 Just a minute. We're trying bring in these 30 regions, 10 would have a post merger HHI of 14 14 greater than 2500. Professor Moss. 1.5 15 Mergers that increase HHIs by over 200 points Hi, Professor Moss. Can you hear me? 16 16 and result in a post merger HHI of over 2500 are, quote, MS. MOSS: I can, ves. 17 17 COMMISSIONER JONES: This is Commissioner Dave "presumed to be likely to enhance market power" 18 18 according to the guidelines. Jones, and you are now live before an audience of 50 19 19 The post-merger HHIs of the other 20 regions people here and live streaming on various social media 20 20 would experience increases of 200 points, would all be as well. I appreciate you joining us. 21 21 I think we're now at the point in our hearing in the 1500 to 2500 range, and thus the merger would 22 22 trigger moderate concerns in these regions, according to where we're going to hear from Professor Sood, and then 23 23 Table 1. after Professor Sood, then we'll go to you, with your 24 24 A merger in California with a post-merger HHI permission. 25 25 MS. MOSS: Very good. That works great. of 2,441 -- an increase of 434 points -- is one of the Page 114 Page 116 1 1 20 regions that fall just below being, quote, "presumed COMMISSIONER JONES: And if you want to mute 2 2 to be likely to enhance market power" according to the your phone while we're hearing from Professor Sood, if 3 3 guidelines. And I guess Table 4 lists all of the they're any intervening variables in your life like 4 4 children and cats and dogs, we might not hear those as 5 5 Impact of Proposed CVS-Aetna merger on well -- if you're at home. 6 Medicare Part D Premiums. All right. Professor Sood. 7 7 MR. SOOD: So thank you very much for giving I have reviewed a large number of studies that 8 8 are cited in my testimony, and provide evidence that me the opportunity to present today. 9 9 increases in market power raise Medicare Part D I want to start with a couple of disclosures. 10 10 The first is that the support for some of the research premiums. 11 Based on these studies and my own analysis, 11 cited in the presentation today, as well as my 12 12 the proposed merger of CVS and Aetna will have important appearance at this hearing, was supported by the 13 13 and significant impacts on the concentration of the American Medical Association. 14 Medicare Part D standalone prescription drug plan, PDP, 14 What I'm going to talk about today is my views 15 15 market. and opinions and not necessarily those of the AMA or of 16 16 In 10 of the 34 PDP regional markets, the my employer, the University of Southern California. 17 17 merger should be, quote, "presumed to be likely to I will start by talking a little bit about 18 enhance market power" according to the guidelines. An 18 myself. So I'm Professor of Health Policy and the Vice 19 19 additional 20 of the 34 PDP regional markets, the merger Dean for Research at the Sol Price School for Public 20 20 would potentially, quote, "potentially raise significant Policy, and a professor at the Schaeffer Center at the 21 21 competitive concerns and often warrant scrutiny" University of Southern California. 22 22 according to the guidelines. My past research has focused on health 23 23 insurance markets, pharmaceutical markets, and global This later competitive concern was found in 24 California, and it is my opinion that the merger would 24 health. I have published more than 100 papers, reports 25 25 raise PDP premiums in markets across the country in top peer reviewed journals in economics, medicine,

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and health services research.

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I'm also the associate editor of two leading journals in my field, the Journal of Health Economics and Health Services Research.

This next accomplishment I'm particularly proud of, that both the Council of Economic Advisors of President Obama, as well as President Trump, have cited my work on the pharmaceutical supply chain and my other work on healthcare costs.

I have also been -- but I have not been treated by President Trump so far.

I have also --

COMMISSIONER JONES: Hope springs eternal for you that you forever avoid that distinction.

MR. SOOD: I have been a scientific advisor for several organizations in the healthcare industry.

So what I'm going to do today is first give you, or, you know, give the audience, an overview of how drugs reach from manufacturers s to consumers. This is a fairly complex supply chain, and I'm a professor, I love to lecture, so I'm going to start by just kind of setting the stage, and then I'll move to kind of the question today, which is how will the proposed merger between CVS and Aetna affect competition in the insurance market, PBM market, and pharmacy market, and

wholesaler.

The manufacturer sometimes offers consumers copay assistance, which is they will help defray some of the out-of-pocket cost for the consumer. I'll get a coupon which I can take to a pharmacy and cover some of my cost.

The manufacturer also makes payment to a PBM, which is commonly referred to as a rebate. The PBM also receives payment from a health plan, and it collects some of this money and passes. So every time I as an insured consumer buy a drug from a pharmacy, the PBM reimburses the pharmacy for my drugs. The PBM also shares some, or a lot, of these rebates back with the health plan with which it has contracted.

So if you look at what services are offered by different entities then, so the manufacturer is doing the R&D for the drug; the wholesaler is kind of managing the drug inventory, has large warehouses to store the drugs; the pharmacy in some sense is the retail store front, so they have costs related to operating all these stores.

The PBM is, in some sense, truly a middleman in that they really don't touch the drugs, but they are kind of the middleman that helps the health plan negotiate with the pharmaceutical firm, and it also

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then finally I'll offer some concluding thoughts.

So if you look at how manufacturers are the ones who come up with a drug or do R&D for the drug and produce the drug, so from manufacturers the drugs are sold to wholesalers, wholesalers in turn sell drugs to pharmacies, and then, you know, we as consumers go and buy our drugs from pharmacies. So the flow of drugs is from the manufacturer to the wholesaler to the pharmacy to the beneficiary.

And this seems like a fairly simple or easy flow. But when you start looking at how money changes hands, there are two new entities that many come in to play. One is the PBM, and the other is a health plan. So I as a consumer pay some copay or cost sharing to the pharmacy when I purchase a drug, but I also pay a premium to my health insurance plan who helps cover some of my drug costs. Some of my premiums are paid by me out-of-pocket and some of them are paid by my employer, in this case USC.

The pharmacy, in turn, buys drugs or pays money to a wholesaler to buy drugs from them. So there is a price or drug acquisition cost for the pharmacy that is received by the wholesaler. The wholesaler when they are done, buys the drug from the manufacturer. So there is a wholesale acquisition cost for the

helps the health plan negotiate with pharmacies. So they help negotiate pharmacy reimbursement as well as the level of rebates or discounts they are going to get from the manufacturer.

And the health plan plays an important role in terms of providing financial risk protection to consumers. So we as consumers, once we have insurance, are shielded from very high medical care costs or prescription drug costs.

So what we did was we kind of took this conceptual framework and then looked at publicly reported statements to the Securities and Exchange Commission of top pharmaceutical firms, wholesalers, retailers, pharmacy benefit managers and health plans, and then we try to estimate this question which is if I as a consumer spent \$100 on a drug, how much of that money eventually reaches the manufacturer and how much of that accrues to different bodies in the pharmaceutical supply chain.

So what we find from this data is that if I have \$100 in spending on drugs, about \$42 goes to middleman, and \$58 reaches the pharmaceutical firm. And the way it is divided among the middlemen is insurers receive about 19 out of those \$100, PBMs receive about five, wholesalers receive about two, and the remaining

amount goes to pharmacies.

So you can also look at what is the true or net profits of each of the players in the pharmaceutical supply chain, and what we find is of every \$100 in spending, \$23 goes toward profits, and of these profits about \$3 accrue to insurers, \$2 to PBMs, about \$3 to pharmacies, and about .30 to wholesalers and \$15 to manufacturers.

So some of these net profit numbers are important because they highlight the incentives in different parts of the market, and I'm going to come back to that later in the presentation.

So one question we might ask is, you know, given that these players are making \$23 in profit out of every \$100 in consumer spending or middlemen are keeping \$42 out of \$100 in consumer spending, are there some entities in the supply chain that are making too much money or are they making excess profit?

And what our study did is, we could not answer that question directly. Our study in some sense is a descriptive study where we're just saying they are making \$42 or they're making \$23. So one way economists try to answer this question, whether a certain industry segment is making more money or not, is by looking at market power or looking at how concentrated these

consumer is, the price could vary. So if you go in and you say "I want drug X," you might get a certain price. But if you say, "Oh, by the way, I have an online coupon" you get another price, and if you ask for another discount you might get some other price. So there is a lot of price discrimination in the pharmacy market, especially for the uninsured consumers.

Some of my colleagues at the Schaeffer Center did a study where they showed that a lot of times consumers what they pay out of pocket, insured consumers what they pay out of pocket as co-insurance or copay, could exceed the drug acquisition cost for the insurer. So from a consumer's perspective, not only are they paying premiums to the insurer, but even their out-of-pocket cost is higher than the drug acquisition cost for the insurer.

So in substance if they didn't have insurance, they could actually have gotten the drugs at a cheaper price and at the same time saved premiums.

The third thing related to this practice, is that because this happens, PBMs sometimes have gag clauses, which basically forbid a pharmacy from telling a consumer that if they didn't use their insurance card, they would have actually got the drug for cheaper.

There is a lot of report from policymakers as

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industries are.

So if you look at market power, what you will see is a lot of the pharmaceutical supply chain is characterized by tremendous market power or being highly concentrated industry. So the top three PBMs account for 70 percent of the market. The top three pharmacies account for 50 percent. The top three wholesalers account for 90 percent of the market and so on.

And what happens is -- there's a lot of both reports in the scientific literature as well as media reports -- showing how this market power manifests in practices that might potentially be hurting consumers.

So what we find, what the reports say is -- so I did a study where we showed that within the same geographic markets, so within a small, like within the same zip code around USC, if an uninsured consumer goes to buy a drug at different pharmacies, there is a tremendous amount of price variations across pharmacies within the same zip code.

So this is, again, this kind of price discrimination where some pharmacies have brand power and are selling drugs at a much higher price compared to other pharmacies, is a classic symptom of market power.

Sometimes what we found was even within the same pharmacy, depending upon how sophisticated a

well as, you know, in the media saying that PBMs often do not disclose the amount of rebates they get, so therefore it's unclear how much of the rebates are being kept by PBMs and how much of them are eventually being passed on to health plans and then from health plans eventually to consumers.

There is also this narrative that PBMs, because of their market power, demand higher and higher rebates. Pharmaceutical firms in response to that increase their list prices so as not to affect their revenues. But what happens with higher list prices is that if you are a consumer in a high deductible health plan, you are responsible for paying the list price of the drug, not the actual drug acquisition cost for the insurer.

So now basically, again, the system is creating incentives where, especially consumers in high deductible plans, are left footing the bill for the high prices.

So now I'm going to talk about the merger and what potential affect it might have on the health insurance market.

So the first thing about health insurance markets is that they are highly concentrated. So if you look at the AMA study on health insurance markets, they

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find that they are highly concentrated, that the Herfindahl Index exceeds 2500 in several markets. Similarly, if you look at data from the Kaiser Family Foundation, which splits the market into individual, small, and large groups, they also find highly concentrated markets.

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And Aetna is, you know, the third largest insurer. It's a dominant firm in several of these markets. So Aetna is the number one or number two insurer, according to the AMA study, in roughly 70 HMO markets and about 100 PPO markets.

So my opinion is that what this merger will do is it will exacerbate the lack of competition in health insurance markets. So we are already highly concentrated. The merger might make these markets even more concentrated.

The reason why I think that might happen is because CVS-Aetna, or the entity after the merger, is going to control two key inputs for providing health insurance, which are PBMs and pharmacies. So if you have control over two key inputs, you have an incentive to use these inputs to disadvantage health plans competing with Aetna.

And so if you increase the cost of these inputs for these competing health plans, then these

disadvantage competing health plans. So maybe one the things you can do, you know, the incentive would be there that the PBM arm of CVS-Aetna might reduce the pass through of rebate dollars to competing health plans. So this will essentially increase the prescription drug costs of competing health plans.

The PBM arm of CVS-Aetna might not optimize formulary design, and this might lead to changes in use of prescription drugs and also changes in overall healthcare costs. They might slow down claims processing, or create, you know, other hurdles to increase operating costs for competing health plans.

They might not negotiate, so as I mentioned earlier, one of the roles of the PBM is to negotiate with pharmacies. So now if CVS-Aetna is negotiating with its own pharmacy, CVS, they have an incentive to not negotiate very hard, which would basically mean that competing health plans will be paying higher in pharmacy costs, and then the pharmacy arm of CVS-Aetna might charge higher prices to competing health plans to disadvantage them.

So one of the issues is that suppose they do this, maybe the competing health plans say we don't want CVS-Aetna to be our PBM or our pharmacy provider and we want to chose someone else.

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completing health plans will experience an increase in prescription drug costs. They might also experience an increase in total healthcare costs because prescription drug spending, or how well you manage your prescription drug benefit, has a consequence for your total medical cost.

So if you design a formulary that is not optimized, what will happen is that people might not take their medications for chronic conditions and they might end up in the hospital, increasing your medical care costs.

So the control of these two key inputs is not only going to affect prescription drug costs, but might also have spillovers on total healthcare costs. And if total healthcare costs rise, it will probably lead to increased premiums faced by consumers.

And maybe some health plans or health plans that are competing with Aetna recognize CVS-Aetna's control over these two key inputs, and maybe they don't enter the market or it reduces the level of competition, they're disadvantaged in this market, so overall it might lead to reduced competition in health insurance markets.

So to give you some examples of how, say, the PBM arm or the pharmacy arm of CVS-Aetna might

And I feel the extent of if that would happen is reduced by the fact that there isn't a lot of competition in the PBM market. There are not a lot of options available for competing health plans to go to other large PBMs who might offer comparable services.

And the other problem is the other large PBMs also are owned by health plans, so then you're kind of stuck with the same problem, that you are always stuck with a PBM that is owned by a competitor.

And finally, you know, CVS pharmacies, as we heard today, are present everywhere. They have a dominant position in the market. So even if you are not happy with CVS pharmacies, a competing health plan might not be able to exclude CVS pharmacies from their network because patients would value having these pharmacies in the network. So that gives CVS pharmacies, in some sense, the market power to Advantage Aetna at the cost of competing health plans.

So one question you could ask is that suppose they do this and they risk losing some PBM or pharmacy customers, how strong are those incentives so that potential loss and revenue from losing a PBM or pharmacy customer, versus disadvantaging a competing health plan and taking their customer as an insurance customer, right?

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So if I as a PBM or CVS-Aetna as a PBM doesn't provide high quality service to competing health plans, those competing health plans might drop CVS-Aetna as a PBM, but CVS-Aetna might end up getting a customer from that competing health plan to Aetna. So what would those incentives look like?

So if you just consider a hypothetical customer who spends, say, on average \$10,000 a year -- this is roughly what U.S. per capita spending on healthcare is -- and let's say they spend about 10 percent of that on prescription drugs, so about \$1000 on prescription drugs.

So if you remember my numbers earlier, the PBM net margin or net profit margin is about 22.3 percent. So on the \$1000 of drug costs, the PBM is going to earn roughly \$23 in profit. So if I lose this customer as a PBM customer, I'm looking to lose about \$23 in profit.

But if I gain this same customer as a health insurance customer, then basically I'm going to make about three percent on the total healthcare spending, which is \$10,000. So three percent of \$10,000 is roughly \$300, and I'm still going to be providing PBM services to this customer because now they're a combined entity, so I'm going to make another \$23 in PBM profits. So getting one insurance customer is valued at roughly

insurer can exercise their market power to reduce provider reimbursement. So to make sure that they clamp down on hospital costs and physician costs and so on.

But if you look at the evidence, the evidence is that what the literature finds is, yes, there is some evidence that larger insurers pay, you know, lower prices to providers, but in net, higher market power in the insurance industry means higher premiums for consumers. So those savings from paying lower prices to hospitals or physicians are not being passed on to consumers in the form of lower premiums.

Finally, we can kind of look at the potential efficiencies in the health insurance market. So I think one efficiency would be that now CVS becomes part of Aetna, and therefore CVS has the incentive to be a better PBM for Aetna. So right now they are separate entities, CVS, the PBM, is more bothered about its bottom line than, you know, what Aetna's bottom line would be. But now when they become a combined entity their incentives align, and therefore CVS might become a better PBM for Aetna. It might optimize their formulary design in a way as to lower total healthcare costs and not just focus on the prescription drug costs.

But the extent to which this happens and the magnitude of the efficiencies or the savings will depend

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\$323. Losing one PBM customer is valued at \$23.

So in some sense the incentives are there to disadvantage competing health plans, even if it means losing these \$23, because the gain on the other side is pretty big, that if you get one insurance customer in to your firm, that's going to be valued at \$323.

So in other words, in this hypothetical example one insurance customer is as valuable as 14 PBM customers. So even if I lose 14 PBM customers and gain one insurance customer, my profits remain unchanged.

You can do the same calculation for the pharmacy side of the market, and the numbers are fairly similar that, you know, one insurance customer is as valuable as nine pharmacy customers.

And the reason this works is your net profit margins are roughly similar in the insurance and the PBM market, but as an insurance customer, you own that net margin on the entire healthcare cost. But PBM and pharmacy customers, you only earn the net margin on the prescription drug cost and not the entire drug cost.

So another argument here could be that, fine, you know, maybe this merger might lead to some anticompetitive effects, but maybe lack of competition or higher concentration in the insurance market is good for consumers. So one theory for that is that a big

upon whether CVS is performing kind of the key strategic decisions for Aetna. Which is, are they in charge of formulary design, are they the ones negotiating rebates on behalf of Aetna and so on. So to the extent that they are doing this, the savings would be big.

But if you look at the 10K statement for Aetna, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, what that statement says is "We also perform various pharmacy benefit management services for Aetna pharmacy customers consisting of product development, commercial formulary management, pharmacy rebate contracting and administration, sales and the account management, and precertification programs." And then they go on to say that CVS performs certain administrative functions related to PBM or related to prescription drugs.

So the key question is, you know, if Aetna is already its own PBM, which is what they claim in their SEC or their 10K filings, then this efficiency isn't there. But to the extent that CVS is truly Aetna's PBM right now and they are performing the core PBM functions, then I think those efficiencies do exist.

So based on the review of the prior literature, what I conclude is that, in my opinion, the potential costs of the merger, due to foreclosure in the

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insurance market, outweighed the potential efficiencies in the insurance market.

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And here are some factors that led to this opinion. So the first was that CVS and Aetna, you know, will control two key inputs, PBMs and pharmacies, so they have an opportunity to disadvantage rival health plans.

CVS and Aetna have a dominant position in each one of these input markets, which means it's not going to be easy for competing health insurers to find other entities to provide these functions.

Third, the number of consumers who stand to lose from the mergers, so CVS has on its website, it claims that they serve about 94 million customers. Aetna on its website claims that they have about 22 million subscribers. Which means maybe 22 million subscribers might benefit from this merger, but 72 million subscribers who are basically CVS customers with competing health plans, might experience higher costs as a result of this merger.

Finally, the incentives are such that the gain from getting one insurance customer far exceeds the loss from losing a PBM and pharmacy customer, so their incentives are to kind of disadvantage competing health plans.

So how might this, you know -- and if this happens, this will further strengthen the already dominant position CVS has, which is that they are the number one or number two pharmacy chain in 93 of the top 100 markets in the U.S.

So how might this happen or what might some of these business practices look like? So CVS-Aetna pharmacies -- they could basically promote CVS-Aetna pharmacies or exclude competing pharmacies in outreach communication with CVS-Aetna insurance subscribers.

So as an insurance company you sometimes communicate about your pharmacy network with your beneficiaries or your subscribers, and maybe one thing you could do is highlight CVS pharmacies in bold font or give them more prominence in that communication while other competing pharmacies are hidden somewhere in the communication, and that might drive market share towards CVS pharmacies.

They could reduce reimbursement to competing pharmacies, and then maybe once they are under financial stress, subsequently buy them.

They could exclude competing pharmacies from the CVS-Aetna pharmacy network, so basically just say we won't send any of our subscribers to your pharmacies.

Or they could have preferred status for

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And as I said, to the extent that Aetna, as its SECs filings say is its on PBM, the potential efficiencies are minimal.

So now lets switch to the potential effect of competition in the pharmacy market.

So just like insurance markets, pharmacy markets are also highly concentrated. So CVS and Walgreens control about between 50 and 75 percent of the drugstore market in each of the countries 14 largest metro areas.

CVS has a dominant position in several markets. So according to, again their own SEC statements or 10K statement, they state that "We currently operate in 98 of the top 100 United States drugstore markets and hold the number one or number two market share in 93 of these markets." This is from their own filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

So now the argument here is similar, which is that the health insurance arm or the PBM arm of CVS-Aetna could disadvantage pharmacies competing with CVS by either excluding them from the pharmacy network or through other business practices, and this might hurt these competing pharmacies and therefore reduce the level of competition in the pharmacy market.

CVS-Aetna pharmacies -- which was a question, Commissioner, you asked earlier -- which might be that consumer based lower cost sharing, if they go to CVS-Aetna pharmacies relative to other pharmacies.

So these are not just hypothetical examples. In my expert report I cite a variety of lawsuits between pharmacies and PBMs where such conduct has been alleged. So these were all pulled from media reports where there were lawsuits where such conduct was alleged.

So one guestion might be that CVS is already the PBM for Aetna, so in some sense CVS CareMark, or the PBM, already has an incentive to favor CVS pharmacies, and then maybe this merger where CVS buys Aetna doesn't really affect that incentive.

And the counter argument to that would be that Aetna currently does not have the incentive to favor CVS pharmacies, but post merger that check disappears. Because right now if CVS CareMark tries to favor CVS pharmacies and that increases costs for Aetna, Aetna is going to object to it. But post merger, Aetna is part of the same entity, and that incentive disappears.

The other thing is that the vertical merger is more permanent than a contract, and therefore it eliminates competition that occurs when a contract needs to be renewed.

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So right now there might be a contract with CVS pharmacies, but if they don't like the terms or if they feel CVS pharmacies are not providing value for money, good quality care at low costs, they don't have to renew the contract with CVS. But if there is a merger, than that contract is no longer needed and it becomes a more permanent deal.

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So this anticompetitive effect is going to be larger in markets where Aetna has a dominant position. So if Aetna controls, say, 50 percent of the market, which it does in Anchorage Alaska, now independent pharmacies in those markets are going to be really worried because they might feel that 50 percent of the market, or a large fraction of that 50 percent, might go to CVS instead of to them.

So the higher is Aetna's market share in a market, the more worried would competing pharmacies be about Aetna steering patients toward CVS pharmacies and them losing business as a result.

So now let's consider the potential efficiencies in the pharmacy market. So in the testimony today, as well as in other written testimony, CVS argues that the merger will lead to lower healthcare costs through integration of pharmacy and medical data.

So one protocol efficiency they talked about

costs.

2 But I feel that Aetna can get this data 3 without a merger. So I think that would be the exercise, to kind of analyze your pharmacy and medical 5 data together to optimize your medical benefit. So I 6 think they can get it without a merger, or maybe they 7 already have access to it through their existing 8 arrangement with CVS as their PBM. 9

So again, based on this analysis, my opinion is that the potential cost of the merger due to foreclosure in the pharmacy market outweighs the potential efficiencies in the pharmacy market.

So the last market I consider is the PBM market. So we have already covered that PBM markets are also highly concentrated. Currently Aetna contracts with CVS for some PBM services, it's unclear what the exact nature of the contract is.

So what will happen is if the merger happens, this contract becomes more permanent or it about becomes permanent, which basically means Aetna is not in the market to contract for PBM services from other PBMs. So this basically essentially contracts the size of the PBM market that the third largest insurer in the U.S. is no longer going to shop for PBM services because they have their own in-house PBM. And this contraction in the

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is providing data to pharmacists will allow them to better counsel patients. But my understanding is that Aetna, or typically a health insurer doesn't -- and this kind of relates to your question earlier -- a health insurer doesn't have access to electronic health records. Typically what a health insurer has access to is claims or billing data.

I feel that data is not enough to, even if that data is provided to pharmacists, that's not enough information for them to better counsel patients. What the pharmacist would need is the electronic health records from the medical providers, and for that what you need is some sort of data use or data sharing agreement with the electronic health, you know, with the medical providers to share their electronic health records with CVS, and I don't see how this merger helps with that. So given that I feel the potential for efficiencies is reduced.

Another efficiency is that the integration of pharmacy and health plan data might lead to better benefit design. So ultimately as a health plan what you care about is your total healthcare cost, and now if you have access to pharmacy data and you use some fancy analysis, you might be able to tweak, you know, which drugs to cover as to reduce your overall healthcare

size of the market could, you know, reduce incentives to enter the PBM market for potential entrants.

The potential entrants might also be worried that most of the PBMs they will not competing with will also be integrated with a health insurer. So Humana has its own PBM. Aetna will have its own PBM. United will have its own PBM. So a new PBM entrant might worry that they not only need no enter the PBM market, but the health insurance market both at the same time, and that might be a big hurdle to cross.

So result of this, we might experience less entry in the PBM market, and therefore reduced competition in the PBM market.

So now just kind of combining the conclusions from the analysis of the PBM, health insurance, and pharmacy market, what I conclude is that within each of these specific markets, the insurance, pharmacy, and PBM market, in which the merger is likely to have anticompetitive effects, there are no potential benefits of sufficient magnitude or certainty that would outweigh the anticompetitive effects of the merger.

Thank you very much. COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you. So now we'll go to Ms. Ross -- Dr. Diana --Moss, I'm sorry. Ross is the musical artist. Moss is

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36 (Pages 138 to 141)

1 1 the antitrust expert. at either level, or any of those three levels, and it 2 2 Ms. Moss, thank you for joining us would transform that industry to a very, very different 3 3 telephonically, and we would welcome the chance to hear profile where we have integrated PBMs and health 4 insurers, particularly with Express Scripts and Cigna from you now. 5 5 MS. MOSS: Very good. Thank you very much, waiting in guilty the wings. We already have United 6 6 Commissioner Jones. It's an honor to be testifying Healthcare and Optum RX in the market. 7 7 virtually here today, and unfortunately I do not have a Together, if all of those three hypothetically 8 8 good singing voice, so I'll have to stick to the were to become vertically integrated or to solidify that 9 landscape, we would have a fundamentally different economics and the antitrust as my contribution. 10 10 You know, at this point in the lineup, you market structure to deal with. It would raise the bar 11 11 know, I would be repeating a lot of what you have heard on entry, it would weaken incentives to compete 12 12 from previous witnesses. So I'm going to do some fancy dramatically, and it would discourage innovative, 13 13 footwork and sort of retool my presentation to hit on disruptive business models. 14 14 So I want to talk about three things. Give some of the high points that you have already heard, and 1.5 15 themes, but also to emphasize what we think are some important facts that set the table for how we look 16 16 important points. at these vertical mergers and why we are concerned about 17 17 So just by way of introduction, the American their effects on competition and consumers. 18 18 Antitrust Institute is an independent nonprofit I want to just hit the high points again on 19 19 research, education, and advocacy organization. We've why the merger raises serious concerns about forecloser 20 20 been around for 20 years -or the exclusion of rivals at both the upstream PBM and 21 COMMISSIONER JONES: Ms. Moss, I should have 21 retail pharmacy levels, but also in health insurance. 22 22 I want to talk about why the merger would said this at the front end because you missed it, but 23 23 we've got a court reporter, and she's trying to capture actually facilitate anticompetitive coordination between 24 24 all of this, so just a little bit slower delivery. players in the resulting market, and I want to debunk or 25 Thank you. 25 discount any claims that this merger would produce Page 142 Page 144 1 1 MS. MOSS: I'll slow it down. Very good. efficiencies sufficient to overwhelm the anticompetitive 2 2 effects. Thank you. 3 3 So the American Antitrust Institute is an So before that, and certainly in light of what 4 4 independent nonprofit research, education, and advocacy has happened in the last two weeks in the recent 5 5 organization devoted to promoting competition and district court decision in AT&T-Time Warner -- which is 6 also a vertical merger -- and presents one of the very protecting consumer welfare. 7 7 same issues that is at issue in CVS-Aetna, I want to say My testimony here today is based on a letter 8 8 that AAI sent to the U.S. Department of Justice that is not a good predictor of an outcome in this 9 9 Antitrust Division on March 26th, 2018 urging the particular case. 10 10 Division to block the proposed merger of CVS and Aetna. Lest anyone, any sort of pro merger, pro 11 11 I will explain our reasoning in that letter in consolidation proponents out there rely on this decision 12 12 summary form today. to make their case to the antitrust authorities or to 13 13 So, you know, at a high level, let's go up to state regulatory agencies, we would really, really 14 ten thousand feet and look at what this deal really 14 discourage that. We have a very different fact pattern 15 presents to competition and to the American consumer. 15 here -- and by the way, for those of you not following 16 16 It pairs up the number one retail pharmacy the case, the district court found in favor of the 17 17 chain and one of the two largest PBMs in the nation with defendants against the government in attempting to 18 the third largest health insurer in the country. So it 18 challenge that deal. 19 19 is a massive, massive, combination of PBM and retail Very different fact pattern here. Very 20 20 pharmacy services and products with a leading health significant concerns about the role of market 21 21 concentration and the dominance of the firms involved in 22 22 It would entail fundamental restructuring of this transaction, and the likely anticompetitive and 23 23 the industry as we know it from largely nonintegrated anticonsumer effects.

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We also have an established record of a lack

of transparency in prescription drug pricing and rebates

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PBMs and retail pharmacies and nonintegrated insurers to

a, where we have more open competition and easier entry

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involving the PBMs, and deliberate attempts to shape and control competition in the PBM and retail pharmacy space.

So how important is this merger? It is vitally important and should get very serious scrutiny at all levels. Pharmaceutical expenditures account for 17 percent of total healthcare outlays in the U.S. PBMs manage prescription drug benefits for 95 percent of Americans with coverage.

So we are dealing with a potentially very harmful merger that deserves particularly intense scrutiny for the benefit of promoting competition and protecting consumers.

So let's talk about concentration. You've you heard a lot about that from very expert witnesses here. Why is concentration and the market shares of these players so important? The reason why is because it sets the table, it lays out a landscape for why we should be so concerned about the effect of this merger, a vertical merger, in pairing up PBM and retail pharmacy players with health insurers and fundamentally changing their incentives, pre merger to post merger, not to engage in dealing with all comers, but to engage in exclusionary conduct that would make it harder for smaller PBMs to compete and retail pharmacies to compete, particularly

sponsors, whoever the customer is, to go look around for choice and alternatives to a firm that might be exercising market power.

This dominance, particularly in PBM, gives CVS the ability to influence, have a tremendous amount of influence over which drugs are dispensed, what sources they are dispensed from. They have protected positions in serving their clients because once subscribers are in, they are limited to those affiliated pharmacy services.

So we should pay great attention to the landscape here and the high levels of concentration and market dominance associated with these two players that are proposing to create a vertically integrated firm.

So moving on to how the merger can harm competition and consumers. I'm not going to spend a lot of time on this. It's been explained very, very well. But there are really two ways or two channels through which combining these two companies will fundamentally change incentives pre-to-post merger, that could disadvantage rival insurers in the downstream health insurance markets, and impede competition down there, but also disadvantage smaller PBMs and independent pharmacies in the upstream markets up there.

So there's two theories. One is what we call

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the independents, and also to squelch or to stifle competition in the health insurance market.

So insurance markets are very concentrated. The largest four insurers account for 83 percent of the national market. Markets are defined locally in large part for health insurance as Professor Greaney pointed out. 70 percent of locally defined HMO, PPO, POS, and exchange markets are highly concentrated. That means there's not many players down there. There's not many choices for planned sponsors and subscribers.

Aetna is the first or second largest insurer in numerous metropolitan statistical areas. The DOJ successfully blocked the mergers of Anthem-Cigna and Aetna-Humana, showing that the merger would result in very highly concentrated markets. Those were both wins by the government in preventing those mergers from moving forward.

Turning to PBMs and retail pharmacy, CVS has a 25 percent national market share. Express Scripts has a 24 percent national market share. Combined they account for 50 percent of the market, the PBM market. The three largest PBMs control 85 percent of the market. That is not a lot of competition. It is not a lot of choice, either at the health insurance level or at the PBM level and retail pharmacy level for consumers, for planned

input foreclosure, which is essentially enhanced incentives, and certainly the ability for the merged company to cut off or frustrate rival health insurers access to CVS products and services.

So premerger, CVS has pretty strong incentives to deal with all health insurers. They're not integrated, they're standalone, but post-merger there's a fundamental change. The company now controls an essential, dominant PBM by combining the insurer with the PBM. It's a critical input for rival health insurers.

So the combined company now has enhanced incentives through greater bargaining leverage to frustrate rival and insurers access to CVS products and services. They could raise their costs, they could cut them off, and they could do that through any number of conditions.

They could develop formularies, for example, that don't include important drugs that are in demand by subscribers. They could refuse to provide transparency about actual costs of drugs or payments or rebates they get from manufacturers. They could offer pharmacy networks that don't provide important options, such as independent specialty pharmacies, or they could force rival insurers into CVS CareMark mail order services --

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we have already seen that happen.

They could gather information on subscribers and drug spend for rival insurers and target those insurer's customers in ways that would impair their ability to compete. Or they could simply decline to fill prescriptions for rival insurer's enrollees. So there's absolutely any number of mechanisms through which the merged company would act on its greater incentives to make it more difficult for rival insurers to compete.

So the key here to understanding why market concentration is so important and is such a fulcrum or a link between concerns over anticompetitive effects is because health insurers have very few options, very few options to switch to other PBMs, right? The two largest PBMs account for 50 percent of the PBM market, right?

So if you're a rival health insurer and you've just been cut off by CVS or it's more expensive now for you to deal with CVS, you go searching around for a rival PBM. Well, smaller PBMs don't have the kind of bargaining power, they don't have the sophisticated drug management programs. They are not good options. They are not good substitutes for these health insurers searching around to avoid the discriminatory or the exclusionary conduct.

These smaller PBMs don't have the scale and the scope that the larger PBMs do to negotiate for rebates, other network services, they are particularly exposed to restrictive conduct, to exclusionary conduct, as are the independent pharmacies, if we're talking about the retail pharmacy market -- which are very important community institutions and provide services, particularly for seniors.

The result of customer foreclosure would be higher prescription drug prices, lower quality, and the less innovation.

The last concern about anticompetitive effects is that the merger creates incentives not only to exclude rivals, but for the companies to coordinate instead of to compete.

So there's two possibilities here. Let's say CVS deals with Aetna, obviously as its integrated affiliate, but it also continues to serve other rival health insurers. So now CVS has lots of information about rival health insurers' subscribers. They can take that information on drug spend and on preferences and all sorts of important customer information and they can -- it circulates within the company, within the integrated CVS-Aetna infrastructure, now they have critical information on arrivals, customers. That can

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The bottom line is it risks, this type of strategy risks higher insurance premiums, lower quality services, and less innovation.

All right, turning quickly now to the other foreclose theory, which is customer foreclosure, which you just heard about, affects the PDM market. So it could disadvantage rival PBMs and independent pharmacies, right, through what we call customer foreclosure.

So pre merger Aetna has great incentives to deal with rival PBMs as a standalone insurer. Post merger, now the company controls an important customer, right, this vertical integrated company controls an important customer.

The company therefore has enhanced incentives and greater bargaining leverage to frustrate rival PBMs by making it difficult for them to access Aetna as a potential customer. They, too, can impose any number of conditions. They can drive down dispensing fees and delay reimbursement to smaller rival PBMs. They can cherrypick profitable prescriptions and enforce take-it-or-leave-it contracts with independents, right? Aetna can refuse to grant an affiliation for a rival PBM to serve their insured members -- which is really critical for insuring prescription drug coverage.

facilitate price fixing, it can facilitate market allocation, and any number of other ways that would lead to coordination as opposed to hardnosed competition.

The other way they can ultimately coordinate, is if these other vertical mergers actually go through and we see a vertically integrated Express Script Cigna, if CVS-Aetna goes through, we have United Healthcare and Optum, we would have three vertically integrated PDM insurer systems transforming the industry away from its current structure to a decidedly, decidedly anticompetitive structure.

Having three massive, vertically integrated platforms creates very strong incentives for those firms to align themselves on various policies, to engage in coordination and tacit coordination, tacit conclusion, on any number of issues. And that would prevent the entry of more innovative PBMs, smaller PBMs, more innovative or disruptive business models that would like to come in and enter the market.

So in sum, the merger creates significant concerns about exclusionary conduct post merger, both in the PDM and the health insurance market, but it also creates very significant concerns about an anticompetitive coordination as a result.

And then finally, I just want to point out

1 1 that there has been little evidence that previous COMMISSIONER JONES: So with the indulgence of 2 2 mergers in this space has resulted in any substantial this panel, I know that we may lose Dr. Scheffler 3 3 benefits. So we have to look skeptically at the record because he has to go, but if the others could remain and 4 4 evidence and merger retrospectives that show that. give the court reporter a break, and then we'll resume 5 5 The more anticompetitive a merger is, the for the last witness in this panel in ten minutes. 6 6 higher is the burden to though -- and the burden falls Thank you. 7 7 on the companies -- to show any claimed efficiencies (Off the record.) 8 8 from their deal, like elimination of double margins, COMMISSIONER JONES: So we're going to resume 9 9 coordination effects, all the kinds of things you've the hearing, and ask folks if they can take their seats, 10 10 heard about today, the higher is the burden to show that and we have one more witness on this panel, and that's 11 those efficiencies will countervail anticompetitive 11 Dr. Lawton Burns, and we want to welcome you and thank 12 12 effects. That is a very, very tall order. you for joining us as well. 13 13 Thanks for letting us take a little recess in Nor have the companies shown or demonstrated 14 14 that they need this merger to achieve those benefits, advance of your testimony. 1.5 15 versus contracting, engaging in really creative, MR. MORIARTY: 16 16 innovative contracting at arm's length with a PBM or MR. BURNS: Thank you, Commissioner, for 17 17 allowing me to have the opportunity to testify. I come with a health insurer to achieve those types of 18 18 benefits. to you today from the temple of capitalism out on the 19 19 So we're not convinced these efficiencies are east coast, The Wharton School. It also happens to be 20 20 merger specific. We are not convinced that they are the President's alma mater, so hopefully you won't hold 21 actually cognizable or verifiable and that they will 21 that against me. 22 22 actually occur. Like our prior speakers, there's some 23 23 And I would point out that the record evidence disclosures I need to make. My work was supported by 24 24 on efficiencies is really burgeoning. The management the AMA, but it doesn't reflect their views. 25 25 consulting literature shows, a big study by Mackinzie Just by way of background, I'm a professor at Page 154 Page 156 1 1 some years ago, shows 70 percent of mergers don't prove the Wharton School. Unlike the other speakers, I'm not 2 2 up the cost savings. And in a vertical merger -- which an economist or an attorney, I'm a behavioral scientist, 3 3 is especially difficult and complex given that you're assist, so I think that I'm probably here for comic 4 4 integrating two very different organizations, there are relief given everything we've heard about foreclosure 5 5 limitations on managerial competence and other and Herfindahl indexes. 6 factors -- it is a very, very tall order to expect I'm a professor of healthcare management, 7 7 study of management strategy in the healthcare system. efficiencies to materialize, to be merger specific, and 8 8 to actually overwhelm these anticompetitive effects. I've done much of my work over the last 30 years on 9 9 vertically integrated combinations in the healthcare And given the market dominance of these 10 players and the high levels of concentration and the few 10 industry. 11 11 substitutes that are available out there, I don't think I teach the core course at the Wharton School 12 12 we would ever see any cost savings passed on to on the entire healthcare industry. I have done that for 13 13 consumers, insurers, and ultimately to their 20 years. Prior to that I taught intro to the 14 subscribers. 14 healthcare system at other universities for 15 years 15 So AI's position is the most effective remedy 15 before that. So I've been teaching an intro course on 16 16 here is to block the merger outright. the healthcare system for about 35, 36 years. 17 17 I have learned two things by having to cover Thank you. 18 COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you very much, 18 the entire healthcare system. First, as the President 19 19 Dr. Moss. himself acknowledged last year, healthcare is pretty 20 20 Let me check in with the court reporter and complex. The second thing is, and pardon my French, but 21 21 see how she's doing. this industry is full of BS, and so you need to have a 22 22 COURT REPORTER: It's been close to two hours. good BS detector when you study what goes on in the 23 23 COMMISSIONER JONES: So perhaps we should take industry, and I spend a lot of my time confronting a lot 24 24 of this. ten minutes. 25 2.5 COURT REPORTER: Ten minutes is great. The thrust my testimony is that other Page 155 Page 157

witnesses have opined on the mergers anticompetitive effects. I'm not an economist, so I will not be talking about anticompetitive effects. Where I come in is when something is found or suspected to be anticompetitive. I will argue here today that the merger fails to deliver any offsetting or compensating benefits that this might nevertheless justify the merger.

I'm often asked to testify in antitrust cases about the possible presence of such offsetting benefits. For the last 15 years I have worked for the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, and several State Attorney Generals on these things, and from what I have been able to glean based on my experience in the healthcare industry, looking at this specific merger, my knowledge of the different sectors that are being combined here, I do not think that there is any evidence for the supposed benefits flowing from this merger.

In particular what my comments will focus on is one aspect of the operations of the projected merger, and that's the retail clinics. So that's what the bulk of my remarks will focus on.

So just some general observations. First, as Diana Moss recognized, the proposed merger is based on a corporate strategy of vertical integration. Having studied this for 30 years, I can tell you there is no

from this vertical merger.

Put the consumer at the center of the healthcare delivery system. Remake the consumer healthcare experience. Engage and empower consumers. Help consumers achieve their best health. Improve the coordination of care. Address simultaneously chronic illness, primary care, and prevention. And also simultaneously solve the three problems that have vexed our healthcare system since the 1930s: rising costs, unsure quality, and poor access to care. What we call the iron triangle of care.

If the two parties in this proposed merger are able to pull all these things off, they deserve the Nobel prize. If they delivered on any one of those, I would be willing to put them up and nominate them for the prize, but these things are incredibly difficult to do, and we haven't really done any of these things to date.

The reason why I'm skeptical of their ability to do so, is you look at where these parties play in the healthcare system -- so I have a chart up here of a portrayal of the healthcare system. There are basically five verticals here.

On the left you have the people who pay for healthcare, that's government, employers, and ultimately

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prima face evidence for consumer welfare benefits flowing from a strategy of vertical integration, so the burden is on the people doing it to demonstrate that.

In fact, in the healthcare industry the strategy of vertical integration usually leads to higher prices, higher cost, and higher utilization, and sometimes it also results in greater market power. So there are grounds to be cautious, if not suspicious, of vertical mergers.

Based on the research evidence, one cannot assume that the consumer benefits will automatically flow from such a vertical merger in the healthcare industry, and there is oftentimes a disconnect between the rationales espoused by the company executives who engage in vertical integration versus those enunciated in and academic theory and research. And based on my experience having studied this for 30 years, such disconnects often portend strategic failures to deliver on the promised benefits.

Now some specific conclusions. First, one must examine the specific merger benefits advanced by the parties. And I have gone through the prior testimony of the witnesses from Aetna and CVS, and I was here this morning listening to what they said, and I'm just going to reiterate some of the promised benefits

individuals.

In the middle you have the providers of healthcare, hospitals and doctors which count for 53 percent of all healthcare expenditures.

And on the right you have the producers of healthcare products, the technology sectors, pharma, biotech, medical device.

And so separating the payers, providers, and producers are two sets of intermediaries, the insurers -- the second box from the left -- and then the distributors -- the second box from the right.

Not what's instructive is if you look at where Aetna and CVS play in this entire healthcare value chain -- I have put in red where Aetna-CVS CareMark and CVS pharmacies play here -- these are not typically considered to be the levers to change the healthcare system and deliver on cost, quality, and access.

They are certainly not prime movers to improve social determinants of health, population health, or public health. They are not prime movers to really do what's needed to improve the healthcare system, that's to improve the economy, which finances the healthcare system.

And lastly they are not really fundamentally positioned to change the behaviors of the population

that is the most costly population to deal with in the healthcare system, which we call the poly-chronics. Those are the chronically ill patients who have multiple chronic conditions.

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Roughly 20 percent of the Medicare population accounts for three-quarters of all Medicare expenditures. It's like the Pareto principle, 20 percent explains 80 percent. That 20 percent has five or more chronic conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes, asthma, hypertension, depression, and other things, and there's nothing in any of the documents that I have seen that suggests that anybody, let alone in the proposed merger parties, have an ability to address the needs of that population.

So quickly, I'll just give you some supporting arguments for my general conclusions.

First off, this merger is what I call a defensive merger. The two parties to this merger are merging for defensive reasons, primarily not to deliver on all the supposed promises that I enumerated.

First part, CVS has been losing business to Walgreens, its major competitor, and CVS also feared the potential entry of Amazon into the pharmacy business. Both of those things have catalyzed the merger from their end.

clinics has been stagnant for the last three years, and that stagnant growth also characterizes the pharmacy industry in which you find these retail clinics. So this is not a booming industry. It's not a booming industry, and therefore that's one reason why it's not going to disrupt anything.

Secondly, retail clinics supply only one-to-two percent of primary care, so it's not a really big player in the primary care area. The MinuteClinics, part of CVS pharmacies, generate less than 1 percent of CVS' retail pharmacy dispensing revenues. Oftentimes these retail clinics are unprofitable.

And what most of the players in the retail clinics industry have found, is they are unable to effectively cross-sell products that people would come to a pharmacy for, such as drugs, visits to the MinuteClinic, or what we call HABA or Health and Beauty Aids. And so people usually go to a pharmacy for one of those, but not necessarily to get all three of them at the same time.

A third set of supporting arguments is that these retail clinics have major shortcomings as a provider of healthcare. First off, there is documented evidence that the retail clinics fail to serve the underserved. And that was a core principle of the

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For its part, Aetna failed to grow, which is a major thing. And they failed to grow because its merger with Humana was blocked by the Department of Justice in early 2017. And Aetna needed that merger to grow into the Medicare Advantage market, which is one of the major growing markets. So it was foreclosed on growth there.

Secondly, Aetna has been watching as its major competitor, United Healthcare, has been building up its delivery system, which includes lots of physicians, surgery centers, urgent care centers, and things like that. So Aetna is looking for some way to sort of counterbalance what its prime competitor has been doing. In this case it's trying to acquire a chain of retail clinics, which you find in CVS.

Second set of supporting arguments. The retail clinics which are part of the CVS pharmacy have a lot of hype and B.S. surrounding them. Back in, right before 2000 Clay Christensen, very famous professor at the Harvard Business School, published a book on disruptive innovation in healthcare. He held out three exemplars of that disruptive innovation in healthcare, one of them was retail clinics, that disruption never happened.

First the forecasted growth of retail clinics never came to pass. In fact the growth of retail

theory of disruptive innovation.

So the retail clinics have studiously avoided poor neighborhoods, rural areas, low income areas, and instead they have gone after the higher income, higher insured populations.

Secondly, they have failed to target the chronically ill, and that's because they go after the minor acute care thing, scrapes, bruises, people needing vaccines. This is not where you're going to find the poly-chronics coming to get their chronic illness care taken care of.

Third, they do not have the personnel and the capacity to address chronic illness. So with all due respect to what I heard this morning, these are not chronic care sites.

They have an inability to succeed in wellness and prevention. And I need no further than to point out reports that have come out by the Rand Corporation out here, just how unsuccessful corporate wellness and prevention efforts have been.

Typically the only people who enroll in wellness and prevention efforts are voluntary enrollees who are the worried well, who just want to take better care of their health. They are not the poly-chronics and the people who are underwater both physically and

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1 1 financially. So one of your points was that based on a SEC 2 2 Related to this, the clinics have an inability or other financial filing by Aetna, that it was already 3 3 to conduct medication therapy management which providing some level of PBM services, and I believe it 4 4 oftentimes requires ongoing supervision by a physician. was your argument that, therefore, there would not be 5 5 Maybe working with a pharmacist is a good thing, but much benefit associated with the merger. 6 6 medication therapy management has been something that's But then later on you make a different point, 7 7 been a real thorny problem that has not been addressed. which is that Aetna is relying on CVS CareMark for 8 8 and I doubt that's going to be taken care of by a pharmacy care benefit services, and that the merger may 9 9 MinuteClinic inside of a retail pharmacy. result in anticompetitive effects because of that 10 10 In general, the community health center reliance. 11 11 movement has been a failure in this country. It's also So those two points seem to be in conflict, 12 12 been a failure in other countries. I have written books and I'm wondering, if I'm making myself understandable, 13 13 on India's healthcare system, China's healthcare system. if you might explain why they are not in conflict if 14 14 All of these countries would like to have a more they're not. 15 15 community health center base to their healthcare system, MR. SOOD: Sure. Based on Aetna's SEC's 16 16 nobody has bothered to pull it off, and we have failed filings, both are true, that Aetna claims to be 17 17 at this since the 1960s. providing PBM services to its own subscribers, and at 18 18 Finally, these clinics have a limited ability the same time they have a contract with CVS to provide 19 19 to reduce cost and improve quality. There is just no certain other PBM services. 20 20 evidence that these things can improve quality, and So CVS is the PBM for Aetna and Aetna is the 21 because they are treating the minor conditions, they are 21 PBM for Aetna. And the question who's doing what part 22 22 not going to make a dent in the rising cost the of the PBM services is unclear. So my argument was if 23 23 healthcare. And because they're dealing with people who Aetna is providing its own core PBM services -- which is 24 24 are coming in for minor conditions, they're not going to negotiating with pharmaceutical firms, deciding which 25 25 be addressing the costs of specialty pharmaceuticals, drugs are in the formulary, the cost sharing and so Page 166 Page 168 1 1 which are the fastest growing portion of expenditures in on -- so to the extent it's already doing all these core 2 2 functions, then merging with CVS does not the create the pharmacy area. 3 3 Then the last thing I'll say is that CVS much sufficiency. 4 4 operates roughly 10,000 pharmacies in this country, but Because maybe CVS is just providing 5 5 they only operate about 1000 or 1100 retail clinics. So administrative services related to being a PBM, so 6 CVS itself does not possess the capability to roll out they're processing the claims and doing things like that 7 7 this retail clinic concept in its pharmacies. They're rather than making the core strategic decisions for 8 8 going to have to invest an awful lot of money in what, Aetna. So that's the argument for why there might be 9 9 to date, has been a money losing operation. reduced efficiency. 10 10 And that you're right, on the PBM side of the Thank you so much. 11 11 COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you very much. market, you know, at least for the administrative side 12 12 I just had one or two questions. Let me start of PBM services, Aetna will no long are be in the market 13 13 because it will now have a more permanent relationship first with our last witness. 14 14 with, CVS and therefore it's excluded from the market. I guess the slide supporting arguments No. 2, 15 15 where you address the success of retail clinics Or maybe another way to think about this is 16 16 generally. There's a bullet "May supply only one or two that, you know, Aetna might never enter the PBM market 17 17 percent of all primary care." for either core services or administrative services 18 Is that measured -- well, let me just ask: 18 because now it has both those capacities in house. And 19 19 How is that measured? Is it by volume of incidents and since it won't enter the PBM market, it's reducing the 20 20 provision of primary care or revenues of primary care or size of the overall market and that might have 21 21 anticompetitive device effects. 22 22 MR. BURNS: It's encounters. COMMISSIONER JONES: I think I understand. In 23 23 COMMISSIONER JONES: It's encounters. Okay. part though, the weight of each argument is somehow 24 24 The other question that I had was for contingent on the degree to which Aetna is internally 25 25 Professor Sood. providing its on PBM services versus the degree to which

1 1 it's relying on CVS Caremark for PBM services. deployed vis a vis the pharmacies or rival insurers to 2 2 MR. SOOD: Yes, you're absolutely right. disadvantage them, and it's hard to cover all these 3 3 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. things in a consent decree. 4 At some juncture we'll give Aetna and CVS a That's why the current assistant attorney 5 5 chance to respond to that, but I just noted that there general, one of his first speeches, was he doesn't 6 6 seemed to be an inconsistency there, but I understand believe in those decrees because they have proven to be 7 7 now why there might not be. evaded or ineffective, hard to predict the future. 8 8 Let me see if Ms. Rocco has any questions. So there's a real slippery slope here about 9 9 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ROCCO: This question is what kind of remedy is out there to get the promise of 10 10 for whichever witness, or if more of you have a thought good behavior and ultimately have somebody to monitor it 11 11 and enforce it. 12 12 In California the five largest health insurers The entities best positioned to do that, I 13 13 are not the same five companies that are our nation's think, are the insurance commissions that are in 14 14 five largest health insurers. And as we've been talking day-to-day regulation. But again, those are, those 15 15 about today, whether we're talking about United and behavioral decrees are hard to enforce and hard to 16 16 Optum, whether we're talking about what Anthem is in the arrive at. 17 17 process of doing, what Aetna would be doing with this MS. MOSS: This is Diana Moss. If I may just 18 18 merger, what Cigna is trying to do with Express Scripts, chime in on the first part of your question, which is 19 19 you may end up with the consolidation of the PBM really a good one. And it harks back to a comment that 20 20 services with health insurers with most of the nation's I made in my presentation, that if we do migrate, have 21 largest five health insurers -- which, as I'm saying, 21 this sort of sea shift change in the industry from 22 are not the same five that are the biggest in 22 unintegrated PBMs, pharmacies, and health insurers to 23 23 California. integrated PBM, insurers, and that is a massive, massive 24 2.4 So for those in California that would not be change in the landscape. 25 25 merged with a PBM, how would we expect this merger or And what comes with it are some pretty Page 170 Page 172 1 1 the Cigna-Express Scripts proposed merger to impact troubling, concerning things, not only for competition 2 2 those companies in terms of drug costs, in terms of but for consumers. 3 3 contracting with PBMs, in terms of drug formulary And one is, of course, that if you have a 4 4 design. What are some of the impacts specifically, and bunch of vertically integrated PBM insurers lined up in 5 5 then if the merger does occur, are there any things that the industry, you can pretty much forget about new entry 6 we can do with the health insurers we regulate in terms at any single level, whether it be at the PBM level, say 7 7 of agreements we might seek from them to mitigate those a smaller innovate PBM or a retail pharmacy or mail 8 8 impacts on the other health insurers in the market? order pharmacy, standalone pharmacies, or a new health 9 9 MR. GREANEY: That's a question that I thought insurance model, you can forget about that. 10 would be asked. There's a real question about what you 10 Because the only way those firms are going to 11 11 do about all this if you decide, if the Justice be able to compete is if they themselves enter at two 12 12 Department decides there is a problem here. levels. This is sort of an old antitrust concern that 13 13 One is they can litigate and try to block the surrounds vertical consolidation and it's called 14 merger, get a full-stop injunction. But the other, 14 two-level entry. Meaning that it's now, you know, you 15 15 historically there have been ten or more vertical just raised the bar on everybody trying to get in to the 16 16 mergers examined by the courts very succinctly because a industry. Now it's going to be harder to get in at one 17 17 consent decree was the only thing in front of them, and level and it's going to be a forced march towards 18 those consent decrees typically included promises to 18 two-level entry. 19 19 change their conduct, to deal fairly with their upstream And that immediately peels off a whole bunch 20 20 or downstream rivals, and that's, you know, that's of possible entrants who could have been innovative, 21 21 attractive to courts because they, you know, they like disruptive, brought competitive discipline to the 22 22 to settle cases. market. I think it's a huge risk, an enormous risk in 23 23 On the other hand, those conduct behavioral the bigger landscape, particularly as we look at 24 24 decrees are pretty problematic. Because I think you CVS-Aetna, also Express Scripts-Cigna against, you know, 25 25 heard a litany of potential tactics that might be United-Optum already in the market as an integrated

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1 1 entity. know the incentives are there, but to find actual 2 2 So I think it raises very serious concerns. behavior that hurts consumers or -- it's very difficult 3 3 COMMISSIONER JONES: So another question that to figure that out because these contracts are shrouded 4 4 I have is, and this is to any of the witnesses, each of in, kind of, they are not very transparent. It's very 5 5 you has identified a number of problems associated with difficult to though what's going on. 6 6 the vertical integration of CVS and Aetna and some of COMMISSIONER JONES: That's a good point. I 7 7 those problems are specific to the kind of behavior that mean as a state regulator, we have very little line of 8 8 you anticipate might occur as a result of that merger. sight into the contracts or the behavior of PBMs, and no 9 9 We have an example in United and Optum of a direct regulatory authority over them. So the point you 10 10 vertically integrated health insurer and health plan make is, I think, a good one from the state regulatory 11 11 with a PBM, and I'm just curious what does the evidence standpoint. 12 12 or data show with regard to how they are been behaving I think one of you made a point earlier that 13 13 in the market, if there such evidence or data, if once the merger occurs, the ability to utilize antitrust 14 14 anybody knows. law to go after some of the behavior that each of you 1.5 1.5 MS. MOSS: This is Diana Moss. I'll just have described, is very limited. So that may be even 16 16 chime in that I think, from my understanding, is that more acute with regard to PBMs since state regulatory 17 17 United Healthcare and Optum have kept the doors open. apparatuses have little, if any, oversight with regard 18 18 They will deal with all comers. They have not gone to a to their behavior. 19 19 closed system where they only serve, you know, to a Any other questions you have? Okay. 20 20 exclusive exclusivity model. I want to thank each of the panelists very, 21 But at the same time Optum is small. It's not 21 very much for your taking the time to travel here to 22 an enormous dominant PBM as we see with Express Scripts 22 testify. I want to thank Ms. Moss for appearing 23 23 and CVS. That's a very very different fact pattern than telephonically. I know she would have been here if she 24 24 what we see with these proposed mergers that are on the could have. And we have your oral testimony as well as 25 25 any written materials that have you provided that will Page 174 Page 176 1 1 So it's also true that they are the only be made a part of the record. And we do really 2 2 vertically integrated PBM insurer. If others pop up in appreciate your participation in today's hearing. 3 3 the industry landscape, that will change, potentially Thank you very, very much. Thank you. 4 4 change United-Optum's incentives themselves, right? MS. MOSS: Thank you. 5 5 It's all about the competitive landscape around you and COMMISSIONER JONES: So now we'll move to our 6 next panel, which is a Provider panel. And I would like how you fit into that, that governs competitive 7 7 to welcome those witnesses. strategy, decisions to keep your system open and deal 8 8 with all comers or whether to engage in sort of an So welcome. Maybe I could just ask if each of 9 9 exclusionary or, exclusionary conduct or to go to an you could introduce yourselves in turn, and then I'm not 10 10 sure which order you would like to go in, but it's up to exclusive model. 11 11 you as to which order you'd like to go in. So I think that is a really really good 12 12 question, but I think, you know, all bets are off. If Welcome. 13 13 these deals go through and we see this massive sea MR. DO: Good afternoon, Commissioner. My 14 shift, we're going to see some very different incentives 14 name is Long Do, and I'm legal counsel with the 15 15 for how these vertically integrated entities behave. California Medical Association. 16 16 MS. MCANENY: I'm Barbara McAneny. I'm COMMISSIONER JONES: Anyone else want to add 17 anvthing? 17 president of the American Medical Association. 18 18 MR. SOOD: I think the other thing is that COMMISSIONER JONES: We're delighted to have 19 19 it's just very difficult to monitor the behavior of a both of you here today, and we want to thank Ms. McAneny 20 20 PBM and how well it is serving the health plan. These for having traveled a great distance to be with us, and 21 21 contracts are fairly complicated. You know, there could it's a real privilege to have you here, too. 22 22 be can kind of complex effects of the decision that PBM Our agenda has you starting. Would you like 23 23 makes on healthcare costs in the future. You might not to start? 24 24 MS. MCANENY: I would be honored to. Thank see them right away. 25 2.5 So I think in general it's very difficult, we you.

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1 1 COMMISSIONER JONES: Great. Welcome. pharmacies are collected by the three largest firms 2 2 MS. MCANENY: And I didn't actually travel owned by CVS Health, Express Scripts, and Walgreens 3 3 that far. I live in New Mexico. Boots Alliance. 4 CVS Specialty Pharmacy itself is the biggest COMMISSIONER JONES: Parts of New Mexico are 5 5 really hard to get to. I've been to Chaco Canyon, and player in the specialty business with a 25 percent 6 6 that was a long drive from Albuguerque. market share measured by specialty pharmacy revenues, 7 7 MS. MCANENY: That's one of the hardest. and CVS' specialty pharmacy market share is growing as 8 8 COMMISSIONER JONES: But one of the most described in CVS Health 2017 Annual Report where CVS 9 9 specifically states, quote, "We remain the largest beautiful and inspiring places ever to visit. 10 10 MS. MCANENY: I have a clinic in the Gallup specialty pharmacy by a considerable margin, resulting 11 11 in greater scale and stronger purchasing economics. area, so, yes. 12 12 COMMISSIONER JONES: Well, kudos to New Looking at 2018, we expect to continue 13 13 outpacing the marketplace by adding another \$4 billion Mexico. Thanks. 14 14 in specialty revenue." End quote. MS. MCANENY: Thank you. 1.5 15 On behalf of the American Medical Association, Specialty pharmacy is driving the pharmacy 16 16 the AMA, and its student and physician members, I really industry's revenue growth. According to Pembrooke 17 17 Consulting, quote, "The growth of specialty drugs is appreciate the opportunity to provide our views 18 18 regarding the proposed CVS-Aetna merger and it's reshaping the pharmacy and the pharmacy benefit manager 19 19 implications for California patients. industries. The specialty pharmacy market represents a 20 20 We commend the California Department of growing proportion of drug costs." 21 21 The proposed CVS-Aetna merger has worrisome Insurance and California Commissioner David Jones for 22 22 ramifications in the specialty market where CVS is the holding this hearing. You have shown great leadership, 23 23 and I know the rest of the country is listening to you largest player. Already CVS' status is one of the two 24 24 today as you examine this massive healthcare merger. largest PBMs in a concentrated market, has allowed it to 25 25 My comments will express my opinions as a effectively force many patients and third-party payers Page 178 Page 180 1 1 physician, as an oncologist who has treated some of the to utilize CVS as their specialty pharmacy. If 2 2 approved, the merged CVS-Aetna would permanently extend most vulnerable patients for over 30 years, and I will 3 3 end by briefly stating the AMA's position on the merger. this practice to Aetna covered patients. 4 4 I have practiced oncology in New Mexico for 30 And there's tremendous incentive for CVS to do 5 5 years, and I currently am the president of the American this. Not only does the specialty pharmacy market 6 Medical Association, and I believe that if approved, the represent an growing proportion of drug costs, many 7 7 specialty pharmacy drugs are very expensive, and as a CVS-Aetna merger could pose a very serious threat to the 8 8 quality of care and safety of cancer patients in my PBM, CVS Caremark makes a profit on the percentage of 9 9 practice and across the country because of the merger's drug costs. CVS can maximize these profits by using 10 10 financial incentives to force patients, as a practical potential impact on the specialty pharmacy market. 11 11 Oncologists rely heavily on specialty drugs to matter, to utilize CVS' specialty pharmacy for the 12 12 treat their patients. Those drugs are invaluable in the dispensing or administration of specialty drugs rather 13 13 fight against cancer and can literally make the than a treatment setting such as a hospital or a 14 difference between life and death. 14 physician office. 15 15 For example, CVS-Aetna could set Aetna But oncology is not the only physician 16 16 enrollees' copays for chemotherapy drugs at negligible specialty that depends on specialty drugs. 17 17 Rheumatologists, ophthalmologists, gastroenterologists, levels when obtaining those drugs through the CVS 18 18 neurologists and others do as well. specialty pharmacy, and impose a much higher level, like 19 19 Specialty drugs play a critical role in caring the 20 percent copay, on enrollees if they obtain the 20 20 for patients, especially patients with complex diseases same drugs in treatment settings, such as physician 21 21 like cancer, cystic fibrosis, autoimmune disease, HIV practices or hospitals. 22 22 Aids and many others. This is bad because it fragments care and 23 23 Data indicates that the specialty pharmacies removes the oversight of chemotherapy from the treating 24 24 oncologist. Given the high cost of many specialty operate in a very concentrated market. Nearly 25 2.5 60 percent of all prescription revenues from specialty drugs, most Aetna patients will have no choice but to

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utilize CVS' specialty pharmacy.

The potential for abuse is largest in the commercial market. However, Aetna's Medicare Advantage enrollees, for whom Aetna is responsible for drug utilization regardless of the site of administration, could be affected as well.

While the CVS specialty pharmacy might for some patients be a lower cost setting for obtaining or administering drugs, compelling patients to utilize CVS specialty pharmacy as opposed to a hospital or physician practice, raises quality of care and patient safety concerns.

Patients' use of some specialty drugs requires medical monitoring. Take oral chemotherapy drugs for example, despite being in pill form, oral chemotherapy drugs are powerful and potentially dangerous. Consequently, cancer patients taking oral chemotherapy have to be monitored by a physician trained in oncology to ensure that these drugs are properly dosed, and accordingly, there is a local market for dispensing and administration of oncology drugs. Compelling the patients to utilize CVS' specialty pharmacy can make it difficult for an oncologist like me to perform this sort of monitoring.

Cutting out clinical settings such as a

Oral chemotherapy is just the beginning.

CVS-Aetna can financially compare Aetna patients needing

IV chemotherapy to have those drugs delivered at the

patient's home or at the CVS infusion centers where CVS

nurses would administer the chemotherapy.

This practice raises even greater quality of

This practice raises even greater quality of care and patient safety concerns than those I have just mentioned regarding oral chemotherapy. Patients can have very serious reactions to IV cancer drugs, and in such cases not having a trained oncologist on site to manage the reactions and supervise patients is a recipe for disaster.

What guarantees will there be that the person CVS sends to perform administration will be sufficiently trained to handle these life threatening contingencies or even have the equipment or the drugs necessary?

When quality of care issues arise between me and a PBM concerning one of my patients, I can currently take the problem to the insurer. Today Aetna is free to weigh my patient's quality demands against the financial concerns. This weighing also occurs between Aetna and a CVS at their contract renewal time.

However, once Aetna has a permanent ownership in CVS, Aetna will have a financial interest in CVS' specialty pharmacy continuing to gain market share and

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physician practice or hospital from the dispensing or administration of chemotherapy drugs raises other patient safety concerns. For example, with any chemotherapy drug, patient adherence to the medication regimen is essential to maximizing the chances of the drug's effectiveness, and consequently patients' survival.

Removing clinical settings from the equation compromises an oncologist's ability not only to ensure adherence, but also to follow where the patient is in his or her chemotherapy cycle.

It's important to understand how this works in the real world. When chemotherapy medicines are not dispensed or administered in the physician practice, all too often the oncologist is not provided with key information such as when, or if, the medication has been delivered, when, or if, the patient has started taking the medication, and when, or if, refills have been requested, and if the refill request has been made that incorporate the oncologist change in the dosage, dosage intervals, or other instructions.

This lack of information greatly hinders my ability to protect my patients from dangerous or unwanted side effects, adverse patient reactions, or toxic drug levels.

be less responsive to my patient demands.

Let me emphasize that the concerns I have voiced today are not unique to me, nor is it mere speculation. Indeed, the likely harmful effect that a combined CVS-Aetna may have on the quality of patient care is described in an online article appearing in The Lancet, one of the world's most preeminent medical journals.

In The Lancet article entitled, quote, "Major Healthcare Companies Merge in the USA," the author writes, quote, "A substantial share of CVS Health's pharmacy revenue are derived from specialty pharmacies which distribute expensive drugs including chemotherapy agents. The company might press patients to obtain drugs that would be better provided through a physician's office internally."

"These are very expensive drugs and they can hurt you if they aren't managed closely," explained Ray Dean Page, the incoming chair of the Clinical Practice Committee of the American Society of Clinical Oncology.

Finally, I ask you to not forget that CVS' tieing of the purchase of its specialty drugs to reasonable access to health insurance is among the allegations against it in a class action suit filed in a California federal court entitled John Doe 1 et al.

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versus CVS Health Corporation filed February 16th, 2018.

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This suit claims that many enrollees in health plans where CVS controls and administers the pharmacy benefits are told they have to obtain their HIV Aids medications from CVS' California specialty pharmacy, a wholly owned subsidiary of CVS.

It is asserted in this lawsuit that patients allegedly are, quote, "Told they must either pay more out of pocket or pay full price with no insurance benefits, whatever, thousands of dollars or more each month to purchase their medications at an in-network community pharmacy where they are receive counseling from a pharmacist and other services that they made need to stay alive."

While these claims are not yet proven, similar allegations are being made in a Florida lawsuit, Sentry Data Systems versus CVS Health. In Sentry, the Plaintiff alleges that CVS forces patients and third-party payers to utilize CVS as their specialty pharmacy.

In sum, CVS' acquisition of Aetna exacerbates the concerns I've described personally as an oncologist, as well as the allegations in these lawsuits. So thank you again for allowing me to present my opinions as a practicing oncologist strongly opposed to this

Let's hear now from Mr. Long Do from the California Medical Association.

MR. DO: Thank you, Commissioner.

I will be making statements on behalf of the California Medical Association. CMA thanks you for the opportunity to present comments on the proposed merger between CVS Health and Aetna.

The California Medical Association is one of the nation's largest and oldest state physician organizations currently comprised of about 45,000 members. Our mission is to promote the science and art of medicine, protection of public health, and the betterment of the medical profession. As a pillar of California's healthcare provider community, CMA has serious concerns about the negative impact of the proposed merger of Aetna in to CVS Health.

Several prominent organizations have raised red flags over the anticompetitive effects and harm to consumers that could result from the proposed merger. The AMA and the American Antitrust Institute are opposed to it. CMA finds many of the concerns that have been raised by these organizations to be both on point and deeply troubling. We find strong merit in the analysis that a combined CVS-Aetna venture has great potential to raise barriers to market entry in the PBM market.

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healthcare merger that would impede my caring for cancer patients.

Also, as president of the AMA, I can report that the AMA has been painstakingly analyzing this merger, an analysis that started almost as soon as the merger was officially announced. The AMA sought the view of prominent health economists, health policy and antitrust experts, some of whom you heard from today.

After very carefully considering this merger over the past months, the AMA has come to the conclusion that this merger would substantially lessen competition in many healthcare markets to the detriment of patients. What we heard today corroborates this conclusion.

From my vantage point as a physician, the reduction in competition threatens to have real life consequences for patients struggling for survival. Accordingly, based on the mutually confirming analysis and conclusions presented by the nationally recognized experts heard from today, and other experts, as well as extensive research, the AMA is now convinced that the proposed CVS-Aetna merger should be blocked.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you, very much Dr. McAneny. Thank you, again, for your testimony and for joining us here.

Additionally, CVS' acquisition and control of the nation's third largest healthcare insurer has real potential for abuses in price manipulation, unlawful tying arrangements, unequal treatment of other competitors, and other anticompetitive behavior.

Ultimately, California consumers may have to pay more for healthcare in a more concentrated healthcare market while having less access to care.

CMA is continuing to evaluate recent expert reports and comments, and we intend to express further views on the proposed merger in our written comments to the Department, including whether CMA opposes it.

Now I would like to focus the Department's attention on a different sort of problem with the proposed merger, one that has not been discussed today.

Aetna and CVS claim their combined businesses would create an alternative front door to healthcare where patients can go to retail pharmacies with walk-in clinics for primary and preventative care.

Such a proposed business could run afoul of California's bar on the corporate practice of medicine, which for more than 100 years has ensured that Californians have access to professional care by physicians who have an undivided loyalty to their patients and who are bound by legal and ethical

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obligations to put the health interests of their patients first.

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CVS currently owns 10,000 retail pharmacy chain stores and another 1100 MinuteClinics within these stores. Aetna and CVS claim that they could keep healthcare costs down under their proposed merger by routing patients to CVS stores and the MinuteClinics, away from hospital emergency departments or urgent care centers that are staffed by physicians.

CVS stores and clinics, however, are staffed by nonphysicians, pharmacists, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants. CVS claims these nonphysicians can provide routine and diagnostic care.

California's corporate bar prohibits lay individuals, organizations, and corporations from practicing medicine. It also prohibits direct and indirect controls over the practice of medicine. Thus, lay persons and entities cannot hire or employ physicians to provide medical care or otherwise interfere with or control a physician's professional iudament.

The underlying rationale of the corporate bar can be found in our state decision as early as 1938, when the California Supreme Court explained that "The bar guards against the evils of divided loyalty and

here, and here is the quote: "We cannot imagine any consideration of public policy that would cause us to impute to the legislator the intent to, on the one hand, ban corporate ownership of medical practices, and on the other, permit such ownership through mere straw
MinuteClinic acting on behalf of the corporation."

CMA thanks the Commissioner again for focusing

CMA thanks the Commissioner again for focusing attention on this historic merger and for considering our comments.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you. Do you have a citation to that case?

MR. DO: I do. We will provide it in our written comments, but the latter case is San Joaquin Community Hospital versus San Joaquin Valley Medical Group. It comes out of the 5th District Court of Appeal. The Westlaw citation is 2004 Westlaw 139855.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Great, thank you.

Let me see if Ms. Rocco has any questions for this manufacturer.

I don't. Thank you very, very much. I really appreciate the opportunity to get the physician view with regard to the impacts of the proposed merger, and I appreciate both of you taking the time to testify. We will give, obviously, very strong and serious consideration to your testimony. So thank you. Thank

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impaired confidence in the practice of medicine."

The medical board of California has identified numerous aspects of the practice of medicine that would be violated when undertaken or influenced by non physicians. Some of these include determining what diagnostic tests are highly appropriate for a particular condition, determining the need for referrals to or consultation with another physician or specialist, lay ownership over a patient's medical records, and selection of professional physician extenders or other allied health staff.

CVS' MinuteClinics, to the extent they engage non physicians such as nurse practitioners or pharmacists to practice medicine, sometimes perhaps beyond the scope of their professional license, poses substantial concerns under the corporate bar. The increased reliance on these practices as a claimed efficiency of the proposed CVS-Aetna merger, should raise serious read flags.

Finally, it is not enough that the MinuteClinics in California may be individually physician-owned, as has been suggested by CVS during public testimony before the Department of Managed Healthcare. One California court's view on the use of such captive professional corporations is worth quoting

you both.

So we have a consumer panel, but maybe we'll take -- you're okay?

COURT REPORTER: It hasn't been two hours yet. COMMISSIONER JONES: Well, you haven't heard the consumers yet, either.

COURT REPORTER: That's true.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay, why don't we go to the consumer panel.

We welcome the three witnesses on this panel. So welcome. And perhaps you might introduce yourselves in turn, and then I think in order of the agenda it's Dena Mendleson with Consumers Union, Yasmin Peled with Health Access, and then Ben Powell with Consumer Watchdoo.

But please introduce yourselves, and if you want to go in a different order, that's fine, too.

MS. MENDLESON: Commissioner, thank you for the opportunity to be here today and to discuss the proposed merger of CVS and Aetna.

My name is Dena Mendleson. I'm a senior staff attorney at Consumer Union, the advocacy division of Consumer Reports.

Our mission is to work for a fair, just, and safe marketplace for all consumers, and to empower

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consumers to make educated decisions that are right for themselves and for their families.

For consumers to have a meaningful choice, there must be effective competition. One piece of advice that we give again and again, is to shop around for health insurance, for the lowest cost prescription drug, and for the best value provider.

When consumers can have options, businesses are motivated to provide more affordable, better quality, and new thinking in response to consumers' wants and needs. Unchecked consolidation could eliminate that.

Because of the complexities of this marketplace in particular, it is important that there be competitive market forces at work to discipline these profit maximizing incentives to make sure the marketplace works effectively for consumers.

A merger between CVS and Aetna would have a major impact on nearly every segment of the healthcare system. Combining these two giants would create an even bigger giant with a new corporate structure, straddling more market sectors and creating new and potentially far reaching profit maximizing incentives.

To the extent those new incentives drive the combined company to integrate its resources in new ways

except to CVS-Aetna. For example, CVS-Aetna might tell Aetna policy holders they can only go to a MinuteClinic, not to a conveniently located walk-in clinic run by someone else. Or they might direct them to fill prescriptions only at CVS. Or to use MinuteClinics for an expanded set of medical needs instead of seeing their own doctor. Or CVS Caremark might negotiate different, better prescription drug deals but only for Aetna insurance or only for purchasers at CVS.

The black box surrounding back-end PBM rebates and side agreements make this area particularly open to abuse. And as you mentioned earlier today, Commissioner, PBMs do not have a clear regulator, and once this merger goes forward it would be difficult to understand what is going on or to control it.

Moreover, sometimes what we're loosely describing as "efficiencies" are revealed on closer inspection to involve reducing competition in ways that harm consumers and harm quality. CVS and Aetna insist that their goals will always be focused on putting consumers at the center of care, taking a holistic approach to health, and addressing the rising costs of healthcare.

But this is not about their current plans. It's about how incentives and capabilities will be

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to bring costs down and improve quality of services -or what we have heard referred to today as
efficiencies -- that could be good for consumers and
good for the overall economy. That is the picture CVS
and Aetna are painting.

Some of the picture may actually prove to be accurate. For example, encouraging Aetna policy holders to use a CVS MinuteClinic for simple routine care instead of a hospital emergency room would cut expenses for Aetna. That might be passed along in lower costs or improved services. Might. It's far from certain.

For one thing, we would need enough transparency and competition so that the one on the receiving end, the consumers, not only can account for that saving, but can also check that it's not coming out are their pockets, and has some of the realistic ability to insist on a share or go elsewhere. That seems unlikely within our current healthcare system.

Furthermore, efficiencies, which companies proposing to merge will always claim, often ultimately are shown to be unsubstantiated or exaggerated, and they could be achieved without merging. Why does Aetna need a merger to encourage policy holders to visit MinuteClinics instead of emergency rooms?

Reduced competition would bring no benefit

altered by the new market-straddling corporate structure that the merge would create and whether this would lead to improved products and services, or instead to restrictive competition and choice and to poorer products and services. Genuine risks to competition will not be fixed by pledges of good behavior.

Furthermore, as we have heard today, vertical mergers like the one discussed including major corporations operating on multiple levels to supply a marketing chain, can most certainly raise competition concerns and falls squarely within established antitrust laws.

Furthermore, we would wager that there is also a horizontal dimension to this merger investigation.

One of the attractions of this merger to Aetna is that it would get is own in-house PBM in CVS Caremark. But it doesn't need a merger to get one, that's just a shortcut. If this merger is challenged and doesn't go through, Aetna is in the position to create a PBM for itself, and that would add some much needed competition to this highly concentrated market sector. The Department should also take that into prospect in its consideration.

At the conclusion of all the public meetings and hearings to inspect the proposed merger, we are

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counting on our regulators and the Department of Justice to take whatever action is necessary to ensure that consumers can benefit from a healthy dose of competition in the healthcare marketplace. That could potentially even require a full challenge of this merger.

Thank you again for the opportunity to discuss this merger and its importance to consumers. We appreciate your time in gathering evidence today and in the opportunity to shed light on how the proposed merger could effect competition in California's healthcare marketplace, and ultimately how it could negatively impact consumers.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you.

MS. PELED: Thank you. My name is Yasmin Peled on behalf of Health Access California, the statewide healthcare consumer advocacy coalition.

We strongly request the insurance commissioner to heavily scrutinize this proposed merger and to evaluate whether it is actually good for patients, the public interest, and our state's market competition.

While we recognize that you are still collecting information from the companies and elsewhere, we are deeply skeptical that this merger is in the interest of patients and the public. I would like to echo the points made by our coalition partner, Ms.

rates, undermining their family finances, especially those who live paycheck to paycheck. Small business purchasers had to pay more for health coverage with negative impacts on our economy and health system.

We have no confidence that a consolidated company would act differently, nor are we convinced that the cost savings or efficiencies would be passed on to consumers and other purchasers.

It is of great concern that neither party here today can provide concrete information on how premiums will actually be reduced due to the \$750 million in savings as a result of this merger. Given Aetna's previous practices of unreasonable rate increases, consumers and the public should be assured in writing that these unreasonable rate increases will cease in the face of immense savings.

Second, in the midst of ongoing excessive rate hikes, Aetna has continued to reject needed care for its enrollees. The California Department of Managed Healthcare's most recent medical survey shows Aetna continues to have major deficiencies in its grievances and appeals and utilization management processes.

In addition, a number of states, including California, are investigating Aetna for claims that one of its medical directors did not examine patients'

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Mendleson, from Consumers Union.

Experience and research shows that consumers do not often benefit from mergers. Rarely do these mergers result in lower costs or better access to care or quality of care. We are skeptical that the combination of CVS and Aetna will yield the benefits that the executives claim. They should be willing to put threes benefits in writing as conditions of the merger.

In particular, CVS has not offered any information on how it would correct Aetna's failure to abide by basic consumer protections. We are deeply concerned about giving more market power to a company with Aetna's past practices, given its track record of not abiding by basic patient protections.

Here are some of California's experiences with Aetna: First, Aetna has repeatedly pursued unreasonable rate increases, which you, Mr. Commissioner, have also repeatedly deemed excessive and unreasonable, including in 2014 and 2015.

While other companies have at times rolled back or restricted rate increases deemed unreasonable by state regulators, Aetna, and their egregious history of imposing rate increases despite such findings, meant California consumers had to pay unnecessarily high

medical records before deciding whether to approve or deny care. We appreciate your work, Mr. Commissioner, for investigating Aetna's processes on claims denials, prior authorizations, and utilization reviews.

We question how Aetna can promise greater access to care with this merger when currently the company's policies revolve around keeping coverage and care away from patients in order to keep their profits. Aetna's most recent quarterly profits soared, and it was yielded primarily from high premiums charged on consumers.

CVS Health has testified that part of the cost savings of this merger will be directed to improving quality for consumers and patients, yet no specific information has been provided. Before getting bigger and creating new programs, it would be in the interest of consumers that Aetna's failure to abide by basic consumer protections is remedied, yet CVS as provided no information on how it will do so.

Finally, we're concerned that vertical, or even diagonal mergers such as this one, will ultimately reduce competition not only in the healthcare market but also in the pharmacy business, which will lead to prices going up. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau recently released grim findings from a survey that shows

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1 nearly half of Americans have a tough time paying for 2 basic needs, including healthcare. A recent UC Berkeley 3 PETRA Center report confirms that consolidation in the 4 healthcare industry leads to higher costs. 5 By engaging in this unprecedented 6 consolidation, we are deeply concerned that the lack of 7 competition will provide little incentive for CVS-Aetna 8 to right the wrongs that have been done to consumers. 9 Your review of this merger should include not just a 10 traditional antitrust review, but a focus on Aetna's 11

past practices, whether this merger would allow bad

actually commitment to the promises being made, and

behavior to get bigger, whether the companies will

whether consumers will actually benefit.

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Thank you for your consideration. COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you very much. Next witness.

MR. CANETTI: Thank you, Commissioner, and the Department for the opportunity to be heard.

My name is Benjamin Powell. I'm a litigation attorney with Consumer Watchdog. We're a public interest organization based in Los Angeles with offices in Washington DC as well.

Consumer Watchdog is a nonprofit tax exempt consumer research, education, litigation, and advocacy

Consumer Watchdog shares those concerns, but today I would like to focus on concerns related to item 5 in the Department's notice, namely how the proposed merger will impact the cost and quality of care delivered to consumers.

In particular, today my testimony will focus on medical privacy, which has been a major concern of our clients in recent years, specifically the privacy of those in California who require HIV and AIDS medications.

In its announcement about the acquisition, CVS CEO Larry J. Merlo said, "With the analytics of Aetna and CVS Health's human touch, we will create a healthcare platform built around individuals."

However, both CVS and Aetna have demonstrated multiple reasons to be extremely concerned about their lack of commitment to protecting the privacy of their enrollees. Their failures in the realm of consumer privacy should give the Department considerable pause before deciding to approve this acquisition and subject Californians to the mercy of this consolidated entity.

Persons with HIV are still unfortunately subject to stigma, humiliation, mental anguish, embarrassment and stress based on their HIV status. One meta analysis of 119 studies demonstrated that perceived

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organization. We were established in 1985, and we utilize a combination of litigation, advocacy, and public education to effectuate our mission.

Our staff includes some of the nation's foremost consumer advocates and experts on consumer matters. Our legal staff advocates on behalf of consumers before regulatory agencies, the legislature, and the courts.

Over the course of three decades, consumer watchdog attorneys have represented consumers in numerous class actions, civil lawsuits, and administrative complaints, challenging unfair business practices by insurers and large corporations.

Relevant to today, a particular focus of our litigation has been to challenge the illegal and unfair business practices of health insurance companies, healthcare providers, health maintenance organizations, and property casualty insurance companies, including the unlawful practices that violate consumer privacy and healthcare rights.

As we've heard today, I understand the Department has asked for testimony on a number of important topics related to the impact of the proposed merger of CVS and Aetna on market consolidation, healthcare costs, and provider networks.

interpersonal risks are associated with HIV disclosure, and they outlined evidence of associations with anxiety, fear, and worry. They may also run the risk of the loss of housing, relationships, and employment when their HIV status is revealed.

Such studies and analysis demonstrate that even if HIV positive individuals do not know and cannot show who may have been made aware of their HIV status, the risk of disclosure increases stress and anxiety and results in personal harm and injury to them.

Beginning with Aetna, Consumer Watchdog has brought legal action against the company on multiple occasions, including one case surrounding HIV/AIDS privacy concerns over a mail order medication program.

Around 2013, HIV and AIDS patients began to complain that several health insurance companies intended to make radical and dangerous changes to their policies with respect to HIV and AIDS medications.

One of the most critical of these changes was the requirement that HIV and AIDS patients obtain their medication via mail order, barring its plan members from the longstanding practice of visiting a specialty retail pharmacist to obtain and renew their prescriptions. This constituted a threat to the health, safety, and privacy of patients as well as violating both California

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and Federal law.

Consumer Watchdog, along with our colleagues at Whatley Kallas LLP, brought lawsuits against United Healthcare Insurance Company and Anthem Blue Cross of California, the nation's largest health insurers at the time, challenging their new mail order policies. Those two companies commendably agreed to resolve those cases by, one, permitting members to opt out of the mail order requirement, and, two, providing compensation to any members who had already been compelled to use that program. The cases garnered much national media attention, and it highlighted the threat to patient privacy and health synonymous with these mail order programs.

Against this backdrop and despite the national attention, in November of the 2014 Aetna sent letters to its members announcing that it would be implementing a mail order requirement of its own for certain HIV and AIDS medications, raising all the exact same concerns as the previous cases.

Aetna additionally made all visits to retail brick-and-mortar pharmacies out of network, subjecting plan members to potentially ruinous expenses. Aetna's new mail order program proposed to replace the expertise of pharmacists with access to an 800 number operated by provision of new medication regimens to address changes in the disease. Community pharmacists, who often have greater contact with HIV and AIDS patients than physicians -- which has been brought up before -- and know their complete drug regimen, also provide essential advice and counseling that help these patients and their families navigate the challenges of living with a chronic and often debilitating condition.

These HIV patients were forced to call in each month to renew their prescriptions and work their way through robo calls, messages, and call center staff, increasing stress and fatigue for patients who are literally fighting to stay alive and exacerbating their condition.

If these HIV/AIDS patients did not obtain their specialty medication by mail, they were required to pay full price for their medication, easily thousands of dollars or more each month, to purchase their medications at a community pharmacy.

The lawsuits against Aetna and Coventry also garnered extensive national media coverage, and after a hard fought legal battle, we settled that case with a great outcome. Aetna agreed to remove HIV and AIDS medications from the exorbitantly priced specialty drug tier, and discontinued the mandatory mail order

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Aetna and staffed by customer service representatives rather than trained pharmacists. In 2014, Consumer Watchdog sued Aetna over this mandatory mail order program for HIV medications.

In 2015, we brought a related action against Aetna's subsidiary, Coventry, in Florida. Consumer Watchdog argued, and continues to argue, that Aetna's treatment of HIV and AIDS patients was discriminatory under the Affordable Care Act, the Americans With Disabilities Act, and Civil Rights law due to a number of reasons.

Due to the complex nature of HIV and AIDS drug regimens, patients rely on their community pharmacists who, working directly with them, monitor potentially life threatening adverse drug interactions and side effects.

Mail order delivery of these medications, often requiring large refrigerated containers for example, is not a viable option for many patients and can raise major privacy implications, particularly for those individuals who have not revealed their HIV status with their employers, coworkers, friends, and roommates.

Because there's no cure for HIV and AIDS, the virus continually mutates around medications prescribed to treat it, requiring constant monitoring and immediate

prescription program that it put into effect for individual plan members.

Now, unfortunately, we have come to find out that even in settling that case, Aetna disregarded the privacy rights of its members in favor of presumably cutting costs. As part of that settlement, Aetna agreed to send a notice to all affected enrollees, advising them of their right to obtain HIV and AIDS medications from community pharmacies of their choice where their privacy would be protected.

In July of 2017, Aetna or its vendor mailed the notice letter to approximately 12,000 individual Aetna enrollees nationwide, using an envelope with an oversized transparent window. The envelope window displayed a portion of the text of the notice letter itself, disclosing the fact that the notice letter was being sent to those members of Aetna health plans who had been prescribed HIV medications.

In so doing, Aetna disclosed approximately 12,000 individuals' HIV status to any person coming in to contact with that letter, including coworkers, neighbors, family members, roommates, apartment managers, and postal workers, egregiously violating their rights.

Attorneys for Consumer Watchdog represent a

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John Doe HIV patient in an action against Aetna for this latest violation of patient privacy. We allege that Aetna breached the settlement agreement in the prior case by disclosing patients' HIV status in the new case in the mailing sent out by Aetna. Rather than accepting responsibility, Aetna has blamed others, including lawyers for Consumer Watchdog, for its own privacy breaches.

While we would like to believe that if CVS is permitted to acquire Aetna, it would help Aetna solve these problems, we simply cannot expect CVS to acquire Aetna to clean up the mess as CVS has demonstrated on multiple occasions that it does not put a priority on its own enrollees privacy rights.

For example, Consumer Watchdog is also involved in one lawsuit currently in California federal court against CVS for implementing its own mail order requirement for HIV and AIDS medications, very similar to the programs that were implemented by United and Anthem Blue Cross that I mentioned previously.

CVS refuses to end that program, despite the aforementioned litigation, and despite our continued insistence that the program has serious and unavoidable privacy consequences for its members taking HIV and AIDS medications.

expect that allowing CVS to acquire Aetna will result in any improvement whatsoever in these blatant violations of patient privacy.

These companies have already exhibited that at current sizes, privacy considerations are simply not a priority. Allowing these organizations to consolidate into one larger entity would surely worsen these problems, as more enrollees to manage will result in decreased attention to the problems plaguing this very at-risk and vulnerable segment of their customers.

We urge the Department and the Commissioner to require these two companies to first demonstrate that they have a greater respect for privacy rights before the merger is consummated. To that end, as a condition of approving the merger, the Commissioner should require CVS to embed an independent privacy overseer in the company, reporting annually to the Commissioner and to the public, on the actions taken by CVS and its newly acquired subsidiary, Aetna, to ensure patient privacy within the merged company. This will provide the third-party accountability necessary to ensure that the health and privacy rights of affected consumers are protected.

Thank you. I appreciate your time. COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you very much.

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Additionally, in a case strikingly similar to Aetna's egregious privacy breach, in the state of Ohio CVS took almost exactly the same steps Aetna did, sending a letter to approximately 6000 enrollees taking HIV medications in an envelope with two glassine windows, showing the CVS logo, the words "Ohio Department of Health" and the designation PM6402 HIV above the enrollee's name.

The reference to the recipients HIV status was plainly visible through the glassine window, with the envelope referring in big red letters to new prescription benefits, the privacy of enrollees were once again blatantly violated in a very similar way.

Consumer Watchdog, along with our co-counsel, represent three John Doe plaintiffs in a lawsuit against CVS in Ohio for that privacy breach. The John Doe plaintiffs who have brought the class action anonymously to protect their privacy, seek an injunction against CVS barring it from using the transparent-windowed envelopes in the future for any communications where HIV status is referenced in any way.

In sum, both Aetna and CVS have demonstrated a lack of concern about the privacy of their enrollees, especially with regard to their customers who take HIV and AIDS medications. There is simply no reason to

Let me see if Ms. Rocco has any questions for the witnesses.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ROCCO: Just one. For the last witness, this situation you described with CVS and the window envelopes, was that prior to the Aetna situation?

MR. POWELL: This was after the Aetna situation.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ROCCO: Thank you. COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you each for your testimony.

Just to clarify something I said at the beginning, though, I don't have direct approval over this merger. The legislature has declined so far to give me that approval because in California, the Commissioner only has approval where one of the companies being merged is an actual domiciled insurance company in California, and that's not the case here.

Clearly I have a keen interest in it as the head of the Consumer Protection Agency, and for the reasons I said at the beginning of the hearing, we are holding this hearing to gather as much information and evidence as we can, and I can certainly reach a conclusion based on that information as to whether I believe the merger is anticompetitive or not, but I

		1	
1	don't have direct approval authority for the merger.	1	founded here in San Francisco about 100 years ago.
2	So I appreciate suggestions about the	2	Breathe California as a whole is a statewide
3	conditions that I might impose, but I want to make sure	3	network of five non profit organizations dedicated to
4	that people's expectations are calibrated accordingly.	4	protecting lung health. We were thrilled to learn that
5	I don't have that authority.	5	CVS Health made the decision to voluntarily stop selling
6	But thank you very, very much. I really	6	tobacco products in its stores in 2014.
7	appreciate your testimony and your taking the time to	7	Breathe California has worked for decades to
8	participate in the hearing today, each and every one of	8	prevent teens and preteens from starting to use tobacco
9	you.	9	products and to help smokers quit smoking. We also
10	So with that, my able senior counsel's	10	provide services to many adults suffering from emphysema
11	indicating a timeout, and we may just do that. Or we	11	and COPD, which are usually the result of years of
12	may see if there are any other members of the public who	12	smoking. So removing tobacco products from its stores
13	wish to comment at this point.	13	is extremely significant.
14	There are. Okay. So do you need a little	14	Ninety-five million fewer packs of cigarettes
15	break?	15	were sold just eight months after the end of tobacco
16	COURT REPORTER: We can finish these two up as	16	sales. CVS no longer believed it was okay for someone
17	long as they will breathe as they speak.	17	to buy tobacco in the front of their stores, and then
18	COMMISSIONER JONES: With that admonition, why	18	walk to the back of the store to pick up the medication
19	don't we see if there are any members of the public who	19	they needed in the pharmacy to help fight their
20	would like to comment. Did we have a sign-in sheet for	20	tobacco-related disease.
21	that purpose somewhere?	21	And they were just in time. Because just what
22	Okay. So a number of people filled out this	22	when we thought smoking was no longer the epidemic that
23	form, and some of them indicated they would like to make	23	it once had been, vaping and juuling have hit our middle
24	a public comment.	24	schools and high schools like a brick. Teachers,
25	Is Tanya Stevenson here from Breathe	25	parents, and administrators are unable to identify the
	Page 214		Page 216
	1 agc 214		1 agc 210
1	California? Welcome. Come on up.	1	new tobacco-use technology kids are using, let alone
2	And then Julian, is it Canetu?	2	know how to control it.
3	MR. CANETTI: Canetti.	3	Through its five-year, 50 million Be The First
4	COMMISSIONER JONES: Sorry. Welcome.	4	initiative, CVS Health is working to support youth
5	And let's see, who else? Those are the	5	smoking prevention, and deliver the first tobacco free
6	individuals that indicated, for the public, that they	6	generation.
7	would like to testify.	7	Through partnership with CVS Health, Breathe
8	So if there is someone else who would like to	8	California has been able to provide tobacco prevention
9	as well, we're happy to take you, too. We just want to	9	programming to thousands of youth in low income
10	make sure that we get your information, so if you	10	communities throughout the state of California. And due
11	haven't had a chance to fill out the form	11	to CVS' commitment to creating the first tobacco free
12	MR. GORDON: I did, actually.	12	generation, in 2017 Breathe California of Los Angeles
13	COMMISSIONER JONES: You did? So come on up.	13	County honored CVS Health with their prestigious Breath
14	And the gentleman who did not, maybe one of the CDI	14	of Life Award.
15	staff can have him fill out the form just so we capture	15	In March of 2018, CVS Health announced \$10
16	his information.	16	million dollars in new grants and investments to support
17	So why don't we start with Ms. Stevenson, and	17	the new endeavor, including a \$500,000 grant to the
18	then we'll go to Mr. Canetti from the California	18	Stanford University School of Medicine.
19	Hispanic Chamber, and then we'll go to the third	19	CVS has been a leader in putting patients'
20	individual.	20	health first, and improving public health here in
21	Welcome.	21	California.
22	MS. STEVENSON: Thank you.	22	Other key CVS Health initiatives include
23	I'm Dr. Tanya Stevenson. I'm the CEO of	23	helping fight against the opioid epidemic. More
24	Breathe California Golden Gate, the local lung and	24	recently CVS Health has demonstrated its commitment to
		25	public health by expanding their multi-front fight
25	environmental health organization. We are a nonprofit	23	public fleatur by expanding their matti-front fight
25	environmental health organization. We are a nonprofit Page 215	23	Page 217

1	against the opioid epidemic through enhanced opioid	1	placed in neighborhoods, and are available for
2	utilization management practices that follow the CDC	2	consultation at hours during the day and night when most
3	guidelines, as well as an expanded drug disposal	3	doctor's offices are closed.
4	collection program. They also offer free health	4	The CVS-Aetna merger will provide a nice
5	screenings.	5	complement to the services of primary care physicians by
6	Every year through its Project Health	6	arming patients more often and more completely with
7	campaign, CVS Health offers free biometric screenings	7	information, and increasing the number of patient
8	for California families to help identify chronic	8	interactions, especially where it is needed with chronic
9	conditions before they become life threatening	9	condition care.
10	illnesses.	10	This merger, we feel, will provide cost saving
11	As a network of organizations that strive	11	opportunities to improve the healthcare experience for
12	every day to advance the health of all Californians,	12	consumers and businesses. The combined assets of CVS
13	Breathe California strongly supports these important	13	and Aetna will allow the company to be better equipped
14	initiatives and CVS Health's ongoing commitment to our	14	to meet the health needs of a growing number of people.
15	communities and to our state.	15	In closing, I would like to emphasize that the
16	Throughout the state, Breathe California is	16	merger of CVS and Aetna will create a healthcare
17	proud to call CVS Health a true community partner.	17	platform that is the patient friendly and achieves
18	Thank you.	18	needed cost reductions.
19	·	19	Thank you.
20	COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you very much.	20	COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you, Mr. Canetti.
21	Mr. Canetti from the California Hispanic Chamber, welcome.	21	It's good to see you again, and thank you for your
22	MR. CANETTI: Thank you, Commissioner Jones,	22	leadership with the California Hispanic Chambers.
23	and thank you to the CDI staff as well, and thank you	23	Your name is?
24		24	MR. GORDON: It's Bob Gordon.
25	for the opportunity to address you this afternoon.	25	COMMISSIONER JONES: Bob Gordon. And I think
	I'm Julian Canetti, president of California's	20	COMMISSIONER JONES. DOD GOLDON. AND I THINK
	Page 218		Page 220
1	Hispanic Chambers of Commerce. The chamber is a network	1	what threw me was you didn't check the little box, Bob.
2	of over 65 Hispanic chambers and business associations	2	And also you didn't give us an address.
3	throughout California, and in that role we represent the	3	So I'm going to ask Mr. Hinze to bring this
4	interest of more than 800,000 Hispanic business owners	4	down to you so you can fill out the rest of it at the
5	residing in California. It also makes us the larger	5	completion of your testimony. But welcome.
6	regional ethnic business association in the nation	6	MR. GORDON: Thank you very much.
7	today.	7	Good afternoon. My name is Bob Gordon, a
8	I'm here today because healthcare is one of	8	volunteer, today representing the American Cancer
9	the top priorities and issues of concern to our members.	9	Society Cancer Action Network, which is the advocacy
10	It is not a surprise to anyone here how expensive and	10	affiliate of the American Cancer Society. Thank you for
11	time consuming acquiring healthcare coverage can be, and	11	the opportunity to comment.
12	even then it's not clear if it addresses the needs of	12	American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
13	our members and their employees.	13	has worked closely with CVS on campaigns to prevent skin
14	Eighty percent of all healthcare costs	14	cancer, to provide access to stop smoking products and
15	currently stem from chronic can conditions, which	15	services, and to end the sale of tobacco products in all
16	afflict 50 percent of Americans. This can be especially	16	of its stores.
17	true in Hispanic communities where, for example,	17	American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
18	diabetes is 84 percent more prevalent among Hispanic	18	has seen CVS grow to become a critical player in the
19	than non Hispanic whites, and we are 40 percent more	19	healthcare world, and have seen their commitment to
20	likely to die from diabetes than non Hispanic whites.	20	provide access to vital healthcare and anticancer needs.
21	Because of this shift, we must have different	21	But one vitally important point, the lure of increased
22	and innovative ways of addressing healthcare needs. In	22	profits cannot further fragment care for cancer
23	the case of this potential acquisition, we know that	23	patients.
24	pharmacists are often more accessible than primary care	24	Should this merger move forward, we expect the
25	physicians. No appointments are needed, they are well	25	Department will work closely with the combined entity to
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1	ensure that it will guarantee that patients have	area and your close work with me and the Department, and
2	affordable access to the medication and healthcare they	as you're aware, the reports from each insurer with
3	need to fight and prevent cancer.	regard to their diversity and procurement as well as
4	Thank you.	their diversity in governing boards, are available on
5	COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you very much,	our website. So those that want to do a deeper dive
6	Mr. Gordon. And I don't have a piece of paper, but	with regard to any insurance company, including Aetna,
7	MR. GALACE: I gave my contact information	and the extent to which they have bought goods and
8	COMMISSIONER JONES: I know. I know. Why	8 services from diverse suppliers, whether it's women
9	don't you go ahead and introduce yourself. It's	9 owned or Latino owned or African American owned or LGBT
10	Anthony	owned businesses or Native American owned businesses,
11	MR. GALACE: Anthony Galace with the	you can find that information on our website.
12	Greenlining Institute.	And I appreciate Greenlining's partnership
13	COMMISSIONER JONES: Welcome.	with the Department in that endeavor.
14	MR. GALACE: Commissioner Jones, Deputy	14 So if there are no other members of the public
15	Commissioner Rocco, and CDI staff, I just wanted to	that wish to comment, I want to thank this panel, and
16	thank you all for hosting this hearing.	really appreciate your hanging with us for all four
17	Again, my name is Anthony Galace. I'm with	hours, and appreciate your sharing with us your views
18	the Greenlining Institute, and we're a statewide policy	and input on the merger. Thank you very very much.
19	organization committed to racial and economic justice.	So with that, there are a couple of items that
20	Greenlining has yet to take a position on the	I want to make sure the record is clear that I intend to
21	proposed merger between CVS and Aetna, but we are	take notice of.
22	extremely concerned that neither entity has put forth a	First is rate filings by Aetna to the
23	plan that details how the expected efficiencies and	California Department of Insurance and the Department of
24	resources accrued will improve economic opportunities	Managed Healthcare, and in particular those in which
25	for communities of color and other disadvantaged	either or both departments found the rates to be
	Page 222	Page 224
1	nonulations, either through their combined supplier	1 unreasonable but not limited to those
1 2	populations, either through their combined supplier	unreasonable, but not limited to those. Second, data over the last five years on the
2	efforts or through expanding career opportunities.	² Second, data over the last five years on the
2	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how	2 Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department
2 3 4	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the
2 3 4 5	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna.
2 3 4 5 6	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed
2 3 4 5 6 7	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state.	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any plan that will show that its board of directors and	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter. The Connecticut Department of Insurance is the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any plan that will show that its board of directors and senior executives will reflect the growing diversity of	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter. The Connecticut Department of Insurance is the were domiciliary regulator with which I believe the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any plan that will show that its board of directors and senior executives will reflect the growing diversity of our nation, which is most prominent here in California.	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter. The Connecticut Department of Insurance is the were domiciliary regulator with which I believe the Aetna parent company has filed the Form A, and so we
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any plan that will show that its board of directors and senior executives will reflect the growing diversity of our nation, which is most prominent here in California. While we await CVS and Aetna's response to	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter. The Connecticut Department of Insurance is the were domiciliary regulator with which I believe the Aetna parent company has filed the Form A, and so we want to take notice in this proceeding of the Form A
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any plan that will show that its board of directors and senior executives will reflect the growing diversity of our nation, which is most prominent here in California. While we await CVS and Aetna's response to these questions that were posed today, we ask that both	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter. The Connecticut Department of Insurance is the were domiciliary regulator with which I believe the Aetna parent company has filed the Form A, and so we want to take notice in this proceeding of the Form A filing and any proceedings of the Connecticut Department
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any plan that will show that its board of directors and senior executives will reflect the growing diversity of our nation, which is most prominent here in California. While we await CVS and Aetna's response to these questions that were posed today, we ask that both of them detail plans that will address the needs of	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter. The Connecticut Department of Insurance is the were domiciliary regulator with which I believe the Aetna parent company has filed the Form A, and so we want to take notice in this proceeding of the Form A filing and any proceedings of the Connecticut Department related thereto.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any plan that will show that its board of directors and senior executives will reflect the growing diversity of our nation, which is most prominent here in California. While we await CVS and Aetna's response to these questions that were posed today, we ask that both of them detail plans that will address the needs of California's growing majority, and that the Department	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter. The Connecticut Department of Insurance is the were domiciliary regulator with which I believe the Aetna parent company has filed the Form A, and so we want to take notice in this proceeding of the Form A filing and any proceedings of the Connecticut Department related thereto. In fairness, Aetna and CVS have asked for an
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any plan that will show that its board of directors and senior executives will reflect the growing diversity of our nation, which is most prominent here in California. While we await CVS and Aetna's response to these questions that were posed today, we ask that both of them detail plans that will address the needs of California's growing majority, and that the Department scrutinize the extent of these plans and make sure that	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter. The Connecticut Department of Insurance is the were domiciliary regulator with which I believe the Aetna parent company has filed the Form A, and so we want to take notice in this proceeding of the Form A filing and any proceedings of the Connecticut Department related thereto. In fairness, Aetna and CVS have asked for an opportunity to respond to the voluminous testimony and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any plan that will show that its board of directors and senior executives will reflect the growing diversity of our nation, which is most prominent here in California. While we await CVS and Aetna's response to these questions that were posed today, we ask that both of them detail plans that will address the needs of California's growing majority, and that the Department scrutinize the extent of these plans and make sure that they are accountable to those who need it most.	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter. The Connecticut Department of Insurance is the were domiciliary regulator with which I believe the Aetna parent company has filed the Form A, and so we want to take notice in this proceeding of the Form A filing and any proceedings of the Connecticut Department related thereto. In fairness, Aetna and CVS have asked for an opportunity to respond to the voluminous testimony and written submissions that were made today, and I want to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any plan that will show that its board of directors and senior executives will reflect the growing diversity of our nation, which is most prominent here in California. While we await CVS and Aetna's response to these questions that were posed today, we ask that both of them detail plans that will address the needs of California's growing majority, and that the Department scrutinize the extent of these plans and make sure that they are accountable to those who need it most. Thank you so much.	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter. The Connecticut Department of Insurance is the were domiciliary regulator with which I believe the Aetna parent company has filed the Form A, and so we want to take notice in this proceeding of the Form A filing and any proceedings of the Connecticut Department related thereto. In fairness, Aetna and CVS have asked for an opportunity to respond to the voluminous testimony and written submissions that were made today, and I want to give them a chance to do that. And so they have asked
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any plan that will show that its board of directors and senior executives will reflect the growing diversity of our nation, which is most prominent here in California. While we await CVS and Aetna's response to these questions that were posed today, we ask that both of them detail plans that will address the needs of California's growing majority, and that the Department scrutinize the extent of these plans and make sure that they are accountable to those who need it most. Thank you so much. COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you very much.	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter. The Connecticut Department of Insurance is the were domiciliary regulator with which I believe the Aetna parent company has filed the Form A, and so we want to take notice in this proceeding of the Form A filing and any proceedings of the Connecticut Department related thereto. In fairness, Aetna and CVS have asked for an opportunity to respond to the voluminous testimony and written submissions that were made today, and I want to give them a chance to do that. And so they have asked for two weeks in which to accomplish that.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any plan that will show that its board of directors and senior executives will reflect the growing diversity of our nation, which is most prominent here in California. While we await CVS and Aetna's response to these questions that were posed today, we ask that both of them detail plans that will address the needs of California's growing majority, and that the Department scrutinize the extent of these plans and make sure that they are accountable to those who need it most. Thank you so much. COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you very much. And I would, on the issue of supplier	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter. The Connecticut Department of Insurance is the were domiciliary regulator with which I believe the Aetna parent company has filed the Form A, and so we want to take notice in this proceeding of the Form A filing and any proceedings of the Connecticut Department related thereto. In fairness, Aetna and CVS have asked for an opportunity to respond to the voluminous testimony and written submissions that were made today, and I want to give them a chance to do that. And so they have asked for two weeks in which to accomplish that. I'm agreeable to that with one caveat, and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	efforts or through expanding career opportunities. Furthermore, neither company addresses how they'll use their increased market power to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities as was outlined by the panelist on the second panel who mentioned there is no plan as of yet to open up new branches in disadvantaged, low income neighborhoods across the state. This ignores a majority of the state, which is a majority minority population, and at the same time neither entity, the combined entity, does not have any plan that will show that its board of directors and senior executives will reflect the growing diversity of our nation, which is most prominent here in California. While we await CVS and Aetna's response to these questions that were posed today, we ask that both of them detail plans that will address the needs of California's growing majority, and that the Department scrutinize the extent of these plans and make sure that they are accountable to those who need it most. Thank you so much. COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you very much.	Second, data over the last five years on the numbers of consumer complaints brought to the Department of Insurance regarding alleged violations of the insurance code by Aetna. Third, various lawsuits that have been filed against CVS and Aetna, some of which were referred to in the hearing today. And fourth, the entirety of the Form A filing and any attendant filings with the Connecticut Department of Insurance associated with this or any other related matter. The Connecticut Department of Insurance is the were domiciliary regulator with which I believe the Aetna parent company has filed the Form A, and so we want to take notice in this proceeding of the Form A filing and any proceedings of the Connecticut Department related thereto. In fairness, Aetna and CVS have asked for an opportunity to respond to the voluminous testimony and written submissions that were made today, and I want to give them a chance to do that. And so they have asked for two weeks in which to accomplish that.

		1	
1	Justice is about to make a decision sometime prior to	1	Aetna for their participation in the hearing and for
2	that, then I may need to accelerate that deadline, and	2	their testimony.
3	they have consented that caveat.	3	I want to thank the other expert witnesses who
4	All other written materials, written	4	attended, including the president of the AMA,
5	testimony, written comments, unless already submitted	5	Dr. McAneny, and also the representatives from the CMA
6	here, must be received by the Insurance Department no	6	and the consumer groups that were here. I also want to
7	later than 5:00 p.m. on Friday, June, 22nd, 2018	7	thank my staff, Deputy Commissioner Rocco and Senior
8	that's this Friday and these written materials,	8	Counsel Hinze and all of the other members of our
9	written comments, written testimony, can be submitted in	9	Department of Insurance team that made this hearing
10	one of two ways.	10	possible.
11	You can mail them addressed to me, the	11	There is a lot of evidence and testimony that
12	Insurance Commissioner for the State of California, care	12	is going to give me a lot to think about and consider.
13	of Bruce Hinze, H-I-N-Z-E, Senior Counsel, California	13	I do remain concerned about the potential
14	Department of Insurance, 45 Fremont Street, 23rd Floor,	14	anticompetitive effects of the merger. There are
15	San Francisco, California 94105.	15	obviously competing considerations that have been raised
16	Or you may email any written materials to the	16	by various parties including the merger proponents, that
17	following email address: The email address is	17	I will definitely think about and consider, and I look
18	mergercomments that's plural @insurance.ca.gov.	18	forward to getting the additional written materials from
19	We ask that you please include in the subject	19	CVS and Aetna as part of that consideration.
20	line, Aetna-CVS so we can distinguish those comments.	20	At the end of the day, the question that I
21	The mailed written comments would need to be	21	think needs to be answered is is this in the public
22		22	
23	postmarked by no later than 5:00 p.m. on Friday, let me	23	interest? And that's what I will be considering as I
24	just reiterate that. Those are the two ways in which	24	think about all of the information that everyone has
25	those that are listening or watching this hearing online	25	provided and as a way that competing arguments on the
25	can submit or anybody else for that matter that wants	2.5	various sides.
	Page 226		Page 228
1	to submit information in addition to what you have	1	Co thank you you much again, and wo
2	already provided here.	2	So thank you very much again, and we
3	The reporter is doing a very thorough job	3	appreciate all that have participated in the hearing
4	capturing everything that was submitted here already, so	4	today, and thanks to all of those that have been
5	you need not repeat that, but if you want to send	5	listening and watching online as well.
6	something in in writing, we're happy to receive it.	6	With that, we are adjourned. Thank you.
7		7	(Whereupon, the proceeding was
8	So I believe that concludes the housekeeping	8	concluded at 3:59 p.m.)
9	items associated with the hearing.	9	
10	There is a question. Yes, please.		
11	MR. MORIARTY: Yes. Thank you, sir. CVS and	10	
	Aetna would like to make sure we get the reports about	11	
12	which the experts testified today in order to respond to		
13	them.	13	
14	COMMISSIONER JONES: Yes. We're happy to	14	
15	provide you with copies of the written materials	15	
16	provided to us, which we, in some cases, received only	16	
17	at, like, 7:00 last night. But we will be happy to	17	
18	share with you whatever we've received that was referred	18	
19	to or referenced or introduced here at the hearing.	19	
20	MR. MORIARTY: Thank you so much.	20	
21	COMMISSIONER JONES: Absolutely. Very fair	21	
22	request, and so Mr. Hinze will accomplish that for us.	22	
23	So we received a lot of very helpful	23	
24	information and testimony today. I want to thank the	24	
25	representatives from CVS and the representatives from	25	
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	rage 221		rage 229

1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE	
2		
3	I, ANDREA F. DANCE, CSR No. 12865, Certified	
4	Shorthand Reporter, certify;	
5	That the foregoing proceedings were taken before me	
6	at the time and place therein set forth, at which time	
7	the witness was put under oath by me;	
8	That the testimony of the witness, the questions	
9	propounded, and all objections and statements made at	
10	the time of the examination were recorded	
11	stenographically by me and were thereafter transcribed;	
12	That the foregoing is a true and correct transcript	
13	of my shorthand notes so taken.	
14	I further certify that I am not a relative or	
15	employee of any attorney of the parties, nor financially	
16	interested in the action.	
17	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws	
18	of California that the foregoing is true and correct.	
19	Dated this 1st day of July, 2018.	
20	HOTCA	
21		
22	- (and onos	
23	ANDREA F. DANCE, CSR No. 12865.	
24	,	
25		
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